

The COMMON
ACCIDENCE

Examined and Explained,

B Y

Short Questions & Answers

According to the very words of the

B O O K.

Conducing very much to the Ease of the
Teacher, and the Benefit of the Learner.

Being helpful to the better understanding of
the *Rudiments* and *Grounds* of Grammar,
delivered in that and the like Introductions
to the Latin Tongue.

Written heretofore, and made use of in
Rotheram School, and now published for the Profit
of young Beginners in that and other Schools.

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Richard Gledhill

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346-10

The Introduction of the Eight Parts of Speech.

O R,

The first part of the *ACCIDENCE*
Examined and Explained by short
Questions and Answers.

Quest. 1.



How many Parts of Speech be there?

Ans^w Eight.

Qu. Which are the Eight Parts of Speech?

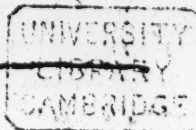
An. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle, an Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, an Interjection.

2. Q. Which Parts of Speech are declined?

A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle.

Q. Which Parts of Speech are undeclined?

A. An Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, an Interjection.



i. Of a Noun.

3. Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or understood.

A. 2

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. The name of my hand in Latine is *manus*, the name of an house is *domus*, the name of goodness is *bonitas*.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns be there ?

A. Two.

Q. Which be the two sorts of Nouns ?

A. A Noun Substantive and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive ?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew its signification.

Q. Give an example of a Noun Substantive ?

A. *Homo* a man.

6. Q. How is a Noun Substantive declined ?

A. With one Article; as, *hic Magister*, a Master, or else with two at the most, as *hic & hac Parens*, a Father or Mother.

7. Q. What is a Noun Adjective ?

A. A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requires to be joined with another word, as *Bonus* good, *Pulcher* fair.

8. Q. How is a Noun Adjective declined ?

A. Either with three terminations; as, *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; or else with three Articles, as *hic*, *hac* & *hoc Felix* happy, *hic & hac Lewis*, & *hoc leve* light.

9. Q. How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there ?

A. Two.

Q. Which are the two sorts of Nouns Substantives ?

A. Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Proper ?

A. That which is proper to the thing which it betokeneth.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive Proper ;

Ans.

A. *Edwardus* is my proper name.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. That which is common to more.

Q. *Give an Example of a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. *Homo* a man, is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nouns.

10 Q. **H**ow many Numbers are there in Nouns?

A. Two.

Q. *Which be the two Numbers?*

A. The Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the Singular Number?*

A. The Singular Number speaketh but of one ; as *Lapis* a stone.

Q. *How know you the Plural Number?*

A. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one ; as, *Lapides* stones.

Cases of Nouns.

11. Q. **W**ith how many Cases are Nouns declined?

A. Nouns be declined with six Cases, Singularly, and Plurally.

Q. *Which be the six Cases?*

A. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative and the Ablative.

12. Q. *How know you the Nominative Case?*

A. The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb and answereth to the question *who* or *what*, as *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

13. Q. How know you the Genitive Case ?

A. The Genitive Case is known by this token of, and answereth to the question, *whose* or *whereof*, as, *Doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master.

14. Q. How know you the Dative Case ?

A. The Dative Case is known by this token to, and answereth to this question, *to whom* or *to what*, as, *Do librum Magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

15. Q. How know you the Accusative Case ?

A. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, *whom* or *what*, as *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

16. Q. How know you the Vocative Case ?

A. The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to ; as, *ô Magister*, O Master.

17. Q. How know you the Ablative Case ?

A. The Ablative Case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case ; as *De Magistro*, of the Master, *Coram Magistro*, before the Master.

Quest. What words are Signs of the Ablative Case ?

A. In, with, through, for, from, by and than, after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

18. Q. **W**Hence are the Articles borrowed ?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. How are Articles declined ?

A. Thus,

Singu.

Singulariter		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
	Nom.	<i>Hic.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hic.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huius.</i>	<i>Huius.</i>	<i>Huius.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hunc.</i>	<i>Hanc.</i>	<i>Hic.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Hoc.</i>	<i>Hac.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Hi.</i>	<i>Hæ.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Horum.</i>	<i>Harum.</i>	<i>Horum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hos.</i>	<i>Has.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>

Genders of Nouns.

19. Q. 1. **H**ow many Genders of Nouns be there?

A. Seven.

Q. Which be the seven Genders?

A. The Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. With what Article is the Masculine Gender declined?

A 4

A. With

A. With this Article *Hic*; as *Hic vir* a man.

Q. With what Article is the Feminine Gender declined?

A. With this Article *Hac*; as *Hac mulier* a woman.

Q. With what Article is the Neuter Gender declined?

A. With this Article *Hoc*; as *Hoc saxum* a stone.

Q. With what Articles is the Common of two Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *hic* & *hac*, as *Hic & hac Parens* a Father or Mother.

Q. With what Articles is the Common of three Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *hic*, *hac* & *hoc*; as *Hic, hac & hoc Felix* happy.

Q. With what Articles is the Doubtful Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *hic* or *hac*; as *Hic vel hac dies* a day.

Q. With how many Articles is the Epicœne Gender declined?

A. With one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are signified; as *hic Passer* a Sparrow, *hac Aquila* an Eagle, both he and she.

The Declensions of Nouns.

20. Q. How many Declensions of Nouns be there?

A. There be five Declensions of Nouns.

Q. When is a Noun of the first Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *a*, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative Plural in *a*, the Genitive in *arum*, the Dative in *is*,
the

Lib. I. of the Accidence.

7

the Accusative in *as*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

Q. What is the Example of the first Declension?

A. Musa a Song.

Q. Decline Musa.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hec Mus-a.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>he Mus-a.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Mus-a.</i>		Gen. <i>harum Mus-arum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Mus-a.</i>		Dat. <i>his Mus-is.</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc Mus-am.</i>		Acc. <i>has Mus-as.</i>
	Voc. <i>o Mus-a.</i>		Voc. <i>o Mus-a.</i>
	Abl. <i>has Mus-a.</i>		Abl. <i>his Mus-is.</i>

21. *Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative case Plural in is or in abus?*

A. Filia a daughter, and nata a daughter.

Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative case Plural in abus only?

A. Dea a goddess, mula a mule, equa a mare, and liberia a freed Woman.

22. *Q. When is a Noun of the second Declension?*

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in i, the Dative in o, the Accusative in um, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in o. The Nominative Plural in i. the Genitive in orum, the Dative in is, the Accusative in os, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in is.

23. *Q. What is the Example of the second Declension?*

A. Magister a Master.

Q. Decline Magister.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic Magist-er.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi Magistr-i.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Magistr-i.</i>		G. <i>horum Magistr-orum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Magistr-o.</i>		Dat. <i>his Magistr-is.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc Magistr-um.</i>		Acc. <i>hos Magistr-os.</i>
	Voc. <i>o Magist-er.</i>		Voc. <i>o Magistr-i.</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc Magistr-o.</i>		Abl. <i>his Magistr-is.</i>

24. *Q.*

24. Q. When the Nominative endeth in us, how shall the Vocative end?

A. In e; as Nom. *hic Dominus*, a Lord, Voc. *o Domine*.

Q. What Nouns in us are excepted?

A. *Deus* God, that maketh Voc. *o Deus*, and *Filius* a Son, that maketh *o Fili*.

25. Q. When the Nominative endeth in us, if it be a Proper name of a man, how shall the Vocative end?

A. In i; as Nom. *hic Georgius* George, Voc. *o Georgi*.

26. Q. What Nouns make their Vocative Case in e, or in us?

A. These following, viz. *Agnus* a lamb, *lucus* a grove, *vulgus* the common people, *populus* people, *chorus* a quire, *fluvius* a flood.

27. Q. What Cases have all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever they be) alike in both Numbers?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. How do all these Cases end in the Plural Number?

A. In a.

28. Q. What is the Example of Nouns of the Neuter Gender in the second Declension?

A. *Regnum* a Kingdom.

29. Q. Decline *Regnum*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hoc Regn-um.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hec Regn-a.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Regn-i.</i>		Gen. <i>horum Regn-orum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huc Regn-o.</i>		Dat. <i>his Regn-is.</i>
	Acc. <i>hoc Regn-um.</i>		Acc. <i>hec Regn-a.</i>
	Voc. <i>o Regn-um.</i>		Voc. <i>o Regn-a.</i>
	Abl. <i>hec Regn-o.</i>		Abl. <i>his Regn-is.</i>

Lib. I. of the Accidence.

30. Q. What Nouns make the Neuter Gender in o?

A. Ambo both, and duo two.

Q. Decline Ambo.

Ans.

Pluraliter	Nom. Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Gen. Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
	Dat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
	Acc. Ambos, ambas, ambo.
	Voc. Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

Q. How is Duo declined?

A. Like Ambo.

31. Q. When is a Noun of the third Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *m*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both *e* and *i*; the Nom. Plur. in *es*, the Gen. in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the Dat. in *bus*, the Acc. in *es*, the Voc. like the Nom. the Abl. in *bus*.

Q. What are the Examples of the third Declension?

A. Lapis a Stone, and Parens a Father or Mother.

Q. Decline Lapis.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hic Lap-is.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi Lapid-es.
	Gen. huius Lapid-is		Gen. horum Lapid-um.
	Dat. huic Lapid-i.		Dat. his Lapidibus.
	Acc. hunc Lapid-em.		Acc. hos Lapid-es.
	Voc. ô Lap-is.		Voc. ô Lapid-es.
	Abl. hoc Lapid-e.		Abl. his Lapidibus.

Q. De-

Q. Decline Parens.*Ans.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic & hac Parens.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi & he Parentes.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Parent-is.</i>		Gen. <i>horum & harum Parent-um.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Parent-i.</i>		Dat. <i>his Parent-ibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc & hanc Parent-em.</i>		Acc. <i>hos & has Parent-es.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Parens.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Parentes.</i>
	Ab. <i>hoc & hac Parente</i>		Abl. <i>his Parent-ibus.</i>

32. Q. When is a Noun of the fourth Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *us*, the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u*. the Nominative Plural in *us*, the Genitive in *uum*, the Dative in *ibus*, the Accusative in *us*, the Vocative like the Nominative the Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. What is the Example of the fourth Declension?

A. *Manus* a hand.

Q. Decline Manus.*Ans.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hæc Man-us.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hæ Man-us.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Man-us.</i>		Gen. <i>harum Man-uum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Man-ui.</i>		Dat. <i>his Man-ibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc Man-um.</i>		Acc. <i>has Man-us.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Man-us.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Man-us.</i>
	Abl. <i>hæc Man-u.</i>		Abl. <i>his Man-ibus.</i>

33. Q. When is a Noun of the fifth Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *ei*, the Accusative in *em*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, the Dative in *ebus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ebus*.

Q. What

Lib. I. of the Accidence.

Q. What is the Example of the fifth Declension?

A. Meridies Noon-tide.

Q. Decline Meridies.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hic Meridi-es.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi Meridi-es.
	Gen. hujus Meridi-ei		Gen. horum Meridi-erum.
	Dat. huic Meridi-ei.		Dat. his Meridi-ebus.
	Acc. hunc Meridi-em		Acc. hos Meridi-es.
	Voc. & Meridi-es.		Voc. & Meridi-es.
	Abl. hoc Meridi-e.		Abl. his Meridi-ebus.

Q. Of what Gender are all Nouns of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. Which Nouns are excepted?

A. Meridies Noon-tide, of the Masculine, and dies a Day, of the Doubtful.

The Declining of Adjectives.

34. **Q.** How is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?

A. After the first and second Declension.

Q. What is the Example of Adjectives of three Terminations?

A. Bonus Good.

Q. Decline Bonus.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Bonus, bona, bonum.
	Gen. Boni, bonæ, boni.
	Dat. Bono, bonæ, bono.
	Acc. Bonum, bonam, bonum.
	Voc. Bone, bona, bonum.
	Abl. Bono, bona, bono.

Plura-

Pluraliter	{	Nom. Boni, bonæ, bona.
		Gen. Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
		Dat. Bonis, bonis, bonis.
		Acc. Bonos, bonas, bona.
		Voc. Boni, bonæ, bona.
		Abl. Bonis, bonis, bonis.

35. Q. What Adjectives are there besides these of another manner of speaking?

A. Certain Adjectives which make their Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. Which be those Adjectives?

A. These that follow with their Compounds.

Q. Decline Unus, one.

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Unus, una, unum.
		Gen. Unius.
		Dat. Uni.
		Acc. Unum, unam, unum.
		Voc. Une, una, unum.
		Abl. Uno, una, uno.

Pluraliter	{	Nom. Uni, unæ, una.
		Gen. Unorum, unarum, unorum.
		Dat. Unis.
		Acc. Unos, unas, una.
		Voc. Uni, unæ, una.
		Abl. Unis.

Q. When hath Unus, una, unum, the Plural number?

A. When it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular, as, *Una litera*, one Letter or Epistle; *una mœnia*, one City-Wall.

Q. What

Q. What other Adjectives are declined in like manner?

A. Totus whole, solus alone, ullus any, alius, alter another, uter whether, and neuter neither.

Q. What Case do these five last rehearsed lack?

A. The Vocative.

39. Q. How are the Adjectives of three Articles declined?

A. After the third Declension.

Q. What are the Examples of Adjectives of three Articles?

A. Felix happy, and tristis sad.

Q. Decline Felix.

Ans.

Singulariter { *Nom. hic hac & hoc Felix.*
Gen. hujus Felicis.
Dat. huic Felici.
Acc. hunc & hanc Felicem, & hoc Felix.
Voc. o Felix.
Abl. hoc hac & hoc Felice vel Felici.

Pluraliter { *Nom. hi & ha Felices & hac Felicia.*
Gen. horum harum & horum Felicium.
Dat. his Felicibus.
Acc. hos & has Felices & hac Felicia.
Voc. o Felices & o Felicia.
Abl. his Felicibus.

Q. Decline Tristis.

Ans.

Singulariter { *Nom. hic & hac Tristis & hoc Triste.*
Gen. hujus Tristis.
Dat. huic Tristi.
Acc. hunc & hanc Tristem & hoc Triste.
Voc. o Tristis & o Triste.
Abl. hoc hac & hoc Tristi.

Plura.

Pluraliter { Nom. *hi & ha Tristes & hac Tristia.*
 Gen. *horum, harum & borum Tristium.*
 Dat. *his Tristibus.*
 Acc. *hos & has Tristes & hac Tristia.*
 Voc. *o Tristes & o Tristia.*
 Abl. *his Tristibus.*

Comparisons of Nouns.

37. Q. **W**hat Nouns may form Comparison?

A. Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison be there?

A. Three.

Q. Which are the three degrees of Comparison?

A. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

38. Q. How know you the Positive degree?

A. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess; as *Durus* hard.

39. Q. How know you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification; as *Durior* harder.

Q. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

A. The Comparative Degree is formed of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *hic & hac durior, & hoc durius*; of *Tristi*, *hic & hac tristior & hoc tristius*; and of *Dulci*, *hic & hac dulcior & hoc dulcius*.

40. Q. How know you the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceeds his Positive in the highest degree, as *Durissimus* the hardest.

Q. Whence

Q. Where is the Superlative degree formed?

A. The Superlative is formed of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *s* and *simus*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *Durissimus*, of *tristi* *tristissimus*, and of *dulci* *dulcissimus*.

Q. What Adjectives are excepted from this General Rule?

A. These that follow; *Bonus* good; *melior* better, *optimus* the best: *Malus* bad, *pejor* worse, *peissimus* the worst: *Magnus* great, *major* greater, *maximus* the greatest: *Parvus* little, *minor* less, *minimus* the least: *Multus*, *multa*, *multum* much, *plus* more, *plurimus*, *plurima*, *plurimum* very much.

42. *Q. If the Positive end in er, how is the Superlative formed?*

A. The Superlative is formed of the Nominative by putting to *rimus*; as, *putcher*, *putcherrimus*.

43. *Q. What Nouns in lis make the Superlative by changing lis into limus.*

A. These; *Humilis* humble, *humillimus* very humble: *Similis* like, *simillimus* very like: *Facilis* easie, *facillimus* very easie: *Gracilis* slender, *gracillimus* very slender: *Agilis* nimble, *agillimus* very nimble: *Docilis* teachable, *docillimus* very teachable.

Q. What do all other Nouns ending in lis?

A. They follow the General Rules aforegoing; as, *utilis* profitable, *utilissimus* very profitable.

44. *Q. How is an Adjective compared if a Vowel come before us?*

A. By *magis* more, and *maxime* most; as *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly. *Affidus* continual, *magis affidus* more continual, *maxime affidus* most continual.

Of the Pronoun.

1. Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, or put instead of a Noun.

Q. How is a Pronoun used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing.

2. Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Which be the fifteen Pronouns?

A. Ego I, tu thou, sui of himself, or of themselves, ille he, ipse himself, iste yond, hic this, id that, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his own, noster ours, vester yours, nostras on our side, vestras on your side.

3. Q. Which Pronouns have the Vocative case?

A. These four, tu, meus, noster and nostras, and all other lack the Vocative case.

Q. What Pronouns may be added to these?

A. Their Compounds, Egomet, tute, and also Qui, que, quod.

4. Q. What Pronouns be Primitives?

A. These Eight, viz. Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. Why are they so called?

A. Because they be not derived of others.

Q. How else are they called?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

7. Q. Which Pronouns be called Relatives?

A. These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem and qui.

Q. Why

Q. *Why are they called Relatives?*

A. Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

6. Q. *Which Pronouns are Derivatives?*

A. These seven, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras and vestras.*

Q. *Why are they called Derivatives?*

A. Because they be derived of their Primitives, viz. *meus* of *mei*, *tuus* of *tui*, *suus* of *sui*, *noster* and *nostras* of *nostri*, *vester* and *vestras* of *vestri*.

7. Q. *What things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. These five; viz. Number, Case and Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person; as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronouns.

8. Q. *How many Declensions of Pronouns are there?*

A. Four.

9. Q. *Which Pronouns be of the first Declension?*

A. These three, *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. *How is Ego declined?*

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Ego.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Nos.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei.</i>		Gen. <i>Nostrum vel nostri.</i>
	Dat. <i>Mibi.</i>		Dat. <i>Nobis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Me.</i>		Acc. <i>Nos.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>Me.</i>		Abl. <i>Nobis.</i>

Q. How is Tu declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Tu.	Pluraliter	Nom. Vos.
	Gen. Tui.		Gen. Vestrum vel vestri.
	Dat. Tibi.		Dat. Vobis.
	Acc. Te.		Acc. Vos.
	Voc. Tu.		Voc. Vos.
	Abl. Te.		Abl. Vobis.

Q. How is Sui declined?

Ans.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	Nominativo caret.
	Gen. Sui.
	Dat. Sibi.
	Acc. Se.
	Vocativo caret.
	Abl. Se.

10. Q. What Pronouns be of the second Declension?

A. These six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. Decline *iste*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>isti, istæ, ista.</i>
	Gen. <i>istius.</i>		G. <i>istorum, istarum, istorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>isti. (istud.)</i>		Dat. <i>istis.</i>
	Acc. <i>istum, istam,</i>		Acc. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>isto, ista, isto.</i>		Abl. <i>istis.</i>

Q. How are *ille* and *ipse* declined?

A. Like *iste*, saving that the Neuter Gender of *ipse* in the Nominative and the Accusative Case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Q. How is *Hic* declined?

Sing.	Nom. <i>Hic, hæc, hoc.</i>
	Gen. <i>Huius.</i>
	Dat. <i>Huic, &c.</i> as before in a Noun.

Q. How

Q. How is *Is* declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Ei, eæ, ea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Ejus.</i>		Gen. <i>Eorum, earum, eorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Dat. <i>is vel eis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Eum, eam id.</i>		Acc. <i>Eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>eo, ea, eo.</i>		Abl. <i>is vel eis.</i>

Q. How is *Qui* declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>Cujus.</i>		Gen. <i>Quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Cui.</i>		Dat. <i>Quibus vel quibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Quem, quam, quod.</i>		Acc. <i>Quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret
	Abl. <i>Quo, qua, quo vel qui.</i>		Abl. <i>Quibus vel quibus.</i>

Q. What Pronouns are declined like *Qui*?

A. *Quis* and *quid*, whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites.

Q. How is *Quisquis* declined?

Sing.	{	<i>Quisquis</i>	{	Acc.	{	<i>Quicquid</i>	{	Abl.	{	<i>Quoquo</i>

11. Q. What is *Quid* always?

A. A Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. These five, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations.

Q. How is *Meus* declined?

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Meus, mea, meum.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Mei, meæ, mea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei, meæ, mei.</i>		Gen. <i>Meorum, mearum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Meo, meæ, meo.</i>		Dat. <i>Meis. (meorum.)</i>
	Acc. <i>Meum, meam, meum.</i>		Acc. <i>Meos, meas, mea.</i>
	Voc. <i>Mi, mea, meum.</i>		Voc. <i>Mei, meæ. mea.</i>
	Abl. <i>Meo, meæ, meo.</i>		Abl. <i>Meis.</i>

Q. How are *noſter* and *tuus*, *ſuus*, *veſter* declined?

A. Like *meus*, ſaving that the three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

12. **Q.** What Pronouns are of the fourth declenſion?

A. *Noſtras*, *veſtras* and this Noun *Cujas*.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Thus,

Singulariter	Nom.	<i>Hic & hac Noſtras, & hoc Noſtrate.</i>
	Gen.	<i>hujus Noſtratis.</i>
	Dat.	<i>huic Noſtrati.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hunc & hanc Noſtratem & hoc Noſtrate.</i>
	Voc.	<i>O Noſtras & O Noſtrate.</i>
Pluraliter	Abl.	<i>ab hoc hac & hoc Noſtrate vel Noſtrati.</i>
	Nom.	<i>hi & he Noſtrates & hac Noſtratia.</i>
	Gen.	<i>horum, harum & horum Noſtratum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>hiſ Noſtratibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hos & has Noſtrates & hac Noſtratia.</i>
	Voc.	<i>O Noſtrates & O Noſtratia.</i>
	Abl.	<i>hiſ Noſtratibus.</i>

Q. Why are *noſtras*, *veſtras* and *cujas* called Gen-
tiles?

A. Becauſe they properly betoken things pertain-
ing to Countries and Nations, to Sects or Factions.

13. **Q.** How many Perſons hath a Pronoun?

A. Three.

Q. How know you the firſt Perſon?

A. The firſt Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf; as, *Ego* I,
Nos we.

Q. How know you the ſecond Perſon?

A. The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to; as, *Tu* thou,
Vos ye.

Q. What Caſe is of the ſecond Perſon?

A. Every Vocative Caſe.

Q. How know you the third Perſon?

A. The third Perſon is ſpoken of; as, *Ille* he,
illi they.

Q. What

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, except ego, nos, tu and vos.

Of a Verb.

1. *Q. What is a Verb?*

A. A Verb is a part of Speech declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing; as, amo I love: or suffering; as, amor I am loved: or being; as, sum I am.

2. *Q. Of Verbs, which be called Personal?*

A. Such as have Persons; as, ego amo I love, tu amas thou lovest.

Q. And which be called Impersonals?

A. Such as have no Persons; as, tædet it irketh, oportet it behoveth.

3. *Q. How many kinds of Verbs Personals are there?*

A. Five.

Q. Which be the five kinds of Verbs Personals?

A. Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent and Commune.

4. *Q. How know you a Verb Active?*

A. A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; as, Amo I love; and by putting to r it may be a Passive, as Amor.

5. *Q. How know you a Verb Passive?*

A. A Verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer, as Amor I am loved, and by putting away r it may be an Active, as Amo.

6. *Q. How know you a Verb Neuter?*

A. A Verb Neuter endeth in e or m, and cannot take r to make it a Passive, as Curro I run, Sum I am.

Q. Now is a Verb Neuter englished?

B 4

A. Some.

A. Sometimes actively, as *Curro* I run, and sometimes passively; as, *Ægroto* I am sick.

7. Q. How know you a Verb Deponent?

A. A Verb Deponent endeth in *r* like a Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active; as, *Loquor verbum* I speak a word; or Neuter, as *Glorior* I boast.

8. Q. How know you a Verb Commune?

A. A Verb Commune endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive; as *Osculor te* I kiss thee, *Osculor à te* I am kissed of thee.

Moods.

9. Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six.

Q. Which be the six Moods?

A. The Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

10. Q. How know you the Indicative mood?

A. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as *Ego amo* I love; or else asketh a question, as *amas tu* dost thou love?

11. Q. How know you the Imperative mood?

A. The Imperative Mood biddeth or commandeth, as *ama* love thou.

12. Q. How know you the Optative mood?

A. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *would* God, *I pray* God, or *God grant*; as, *utinam amem* I pray God I love; and it hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joyned with him.

13. Q. How know you the Potential mood?

A. The Potential Mood is known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might* *would*, *should*, *could* or *ought*; as *amem* I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him,

14. Q. How

14. Q. How know you the Subjunctive mood?

A. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with him; as *cum amarem* when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive mood?

A. Because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after; as *cum amarem eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch.

15. Q. How know you the Infinitive mood?

A. The Infinitive mood signifieth to do, to suffer or to be, and hath neither Number nor Person, nor Nominative case before it.

Q. How is it commonly known in English?

A. by this sign *to*, as *amare* to love.

Q. What if two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them?

A. Then the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood, as *Cupio discere* I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

16. Q. How many Gerunds belong to the Infinitive mood of Verbs?

A. Three.

Q. How do the three Gerunds end?

A. In *di*, *do* and *dum*.

Q. What signification have Gerunds?

A. Both the Active and Passive; as, *amandi* of loving or of being loved, *amando* in loving or in being loved, *amandum* to love or to be loved.

Supines.

Supines.

17. Q. **H**ow many Supines are pertaining to Verbs?

A. Two.

Q. How doth the first Supine end?

A. In um.

Q. Why is it called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath the signification of the Verb Active; as, *Eo amatum* I go to love.

Q. How doth the latter Supine end?

A. In u.

Q. Why is it called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification Passive; as, *Difficilis amatu*, hard to be loved.

Tenses.

18. Q. **H**ow many Tenses or times are there?

A. Five.

Q. Which are the five?

A. The Present Tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future.

Q. How know you the Present Tense?

A. The present Tense speaketh of the time that now is; as, *amo* I love.

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past; as, *amabam* I loved or did love.

Q. How know you the Preterperfect Tense?

A. The Preterperfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*; as, *amavi* I have loved.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tense?

A. The Preterpluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sing Had ; as, *amaveram* I had love.

Q. How know you the Future Tense?

A. The Future Tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sing Shall or Will ; as, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Persons.

19. **Q.** How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. Three Persons in both Numbers ; as, Singulariter *Ego amo* I love, *tu amas* thou lovest, *ille amat* he loveth : Pluraliter *Nos amamus* we love, *vos amatis* ye love, *illi amant* they love.

Conjugations.

20. **Q.** How many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Verbs have four Conjugations.

Q. How is the first Conjugation known?

A. The first Conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris* ; as, *amare amaris*.

Q. How is the second Conjugation known?

A. The second Conjugation hath *e* long before *re* and *ris* ; as, *Docere doceris*.

Q. How is the third Conjugation known?

A. The third Conjugation hath *e* short before *re* and *ris* ; as, *Legere, legeris*.

Q. How is the fourth Conjugation?

A. The fourth Conjugation hath *i* long before *re* and *ris* ; as, *Audire, audiris*.

Verbs

Verbs in o.

21. Q. **A**fter what Examples are Verbs in o of the four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples, *Amo* I love, *Docceo* I teach, *Lego* I read, and *Audio* I hear.

Q. Decline *Amo*.

A. *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*, *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, *amatum*, *amatu*, *amans*, *amaturus*.

Q. Decline *Docceo*.

A. *Docceo*, *doces*, *docui*, *docere*, *docendi*, *docendo*, *docendum*, *doctum*, *doctu*, *docens*, *docturus*.

Q. Decline *Lego*.

A. *Lego*, *legis*, *legi*, *legere*, *legendi*, *legendo*, *legendum*, *lectum*, *lectu*, *legens*, *lecturus*.

Q. Decline *Audio*.

A. *Audio*, *audis*, *audivi*, *audire*, *audiendi*, *audiendo*, *audiendum*, *auditum*, *auditu*, *audiens*, *auditurus*.

Amo.

22. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood present tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amo* I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth: Plur. *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amabam* I loved or did love, *amabas* thou lovedst or didst love, *amabat* he loved or did love: Plur. *amabamus* we loved or did love, *amabatis* ye loved or did love, *amabant* they loved or did love.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Amavi* I have loved, *amavisti* thou hast loved, *amavit* he hath loved : Plur. *amavimus* we have loved, *amavistis* ye have loved, *amaverunt vel amavere* they have loved.

Q. *What is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amaveram* I had loved, *amaveras* thou hadst loved, *amaverat* he had loved : Plur. *amaveramus* we had loved, *amaveratis* ye had loved, *amaverant* they had loved.

Q. *What is the Indicative mood Future tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amabo* I shall or will love, *amabis* thou shalt or wilt love, *amabit* he shall or will love. Plur. *amabimus* we shall or will love, *amabitis* ye shall or will love, *amabunt* they shall or will love.

23. Q. *What is the Imperative mood Present tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Ama amato* love thou, *amet amato* love he or let him love Plur. *amemus* love we or let us love, *amate amatote* love ye, *ament amanto* love they or let them love.

24. Q. *What is the Potential mood Present tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amem* I may or can love, *ames* thou maist or canst love, *amet* he may or can love : Plur. *amemus* we may or can love, *ametis* ye may or can love, *ament* they may or can love.

Q. *What is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amarem* I might love, *amares* thou mightest love, *amaret* he might love : Plur. *amaremus* we might love, *amaretis* ye might love, *amarent* they might love.

Q. *What is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amaverim* I might have loved, *amaveris* thou

thou mightest have loved, *amaverit* he might have loved: Plur. *Amaverimus* we might have loved, *amaveritis* ye might have loved, *amaverint* they might have loved.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amavissem I might have had loved, *amavisset* thou mightest have had loved, *amavisset* he might have had loved: Plur. *Amavissemus* we might have had loved, *amavissetis* ye might have had loved, *amavisent* they might have had loved.

Q. What is the Potential mood Future tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amavero I may love hereafter, *amaveris* thou mayest love hereafter, *amaverit* he may love hereafter: Plur. *Amaverimus* we may love hereafter, *amaveritis* ye may love hereafter, *amaverint* they may love hereafter.

25. *Q. What is the Infinitive mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Amo?*

A. Amare to love.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?

A. Amavisse to have or had loved.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Amo?

A. Amaturum esse to love hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Amo?

A. Amandi of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.

Q. What are the Supines of Amo?

A. Amatum to love, *amatu* to be loved.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Amo?

A. Amans loving.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Amo?

A. Amaturus to love or about to love.

Doceo.

26. Q. **W**Hat is the Indicative mood Present tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Doceo* I teach, *doces* thou teachest, *docet* he teacheth: Plur. *Docemus* we teach, *docetis* ye teach, *docent* they teach.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceo.

A. Sing. *Docebam* I taught or did teach, *docebas* thou taughtest or didst teach, *docebat* he taught or did teach: Plur. *Docebamus* we taught or did teach, *docebatis* ye taught or did teach, *docebant* they taught or did teach.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Doceo.

A. Sing. *Docui* I have taught, *docuisti* thou hast taught, *docuit* he hath taught: Plur. *Docuimus* we have taught, *docuistis* ye have taught, *docuerunt vel docuere* they have taught.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docueram* I had taught, *docueras* thou hadst taught, *docuerat* he had taught: Plur. *Docueramus* we had taught, *docueratis* ye had taught, *docuerant* they had taught.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood future tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docebo* I shall or will teach, *docebis* thou shalt or wilt teach, *docebit* he shall or will teach: Plur. *Docebimus* we shall or will teach, *docebitis* ye shall or will teach, *docebunt* they shall or will teach.

27. Q. **W**hat is the Imperative mood Present tense of Doceo?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Doce doceto teach thou, doceat doceto teach he or let him teach : Plur. Docemus teach we or let us teach, docete docetote teach ye, doceant docemo teach they or let them teach.

28. Q. What is the Potential mood Present tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. Doceam I may teach, doceas thou mayest teach, doceat he may teach : Plur. doceamus we may teach, doceatis ye may teach, doceant they may teach.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. Docerem I might teach, doceres thou mightest teach, doceret he might teach : Plur. doceremus we might teach, doceretis ye might teach, docerent they might teach.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. Docuerim I might have taught, docueris thou mightest have taught, docuerit he might have taught : Plur. docuerimus we might have taught, docueritis ye might have taught, docuerint they might have taught.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. Docuisssem I might have had taught, docuisses thou mightest have had taught, docuisset he might have had taught : Plur. docuisssemus we might have had taught, docuissetis ye might have had taught, docuissent they might have had taught.

Q. What is the Potential mood Future tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. Docuero I may teach hereafter, docueris thou mayest teach hereafter, docuerit he may teach hereafter : Plur. docuerimus we may teach hereafter, docueritis ye may teach hereafter, docuerint they may teach hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceo ?

A. Docere

A. *Docere* to teach.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preter tense and Preterperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. *Docuisse* to have or had taught.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood future tense of *Docere*?

A. *Dociturum esse* to teach hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of *Docere*?

A. *Docendi* of teaching, *docendo* in teaching, *docendum* to teach.

Q. What are Supines of *Docere*?

A. *Doctum* to teach, *doctum* to be taught.

Q. What is the Participle of the Presens tense of *Docere*?

A. *Docens* teaching.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of *Docere*?

A. *Dociturus* to teach or about to teach.

Lego.

30. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Lego* I read, *legis* thou readest, *legit* he readeth: Plur. *Legimus* we read, *legitis* ye read, *legunt* they read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legebam* I read or did read, *legebas* thou readst or didst read, *legebat* he read or did read: Plur. *Legebamus* we read or did read, *legebatis* ye read or did read, *legebant* they read or did read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legi* I have read, *legisti* thou hast read,

legit he hath read : Plur. *Legimus* we have read, *legistis* ye have read, *legerunt vel legere* they have read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legeram I had read, *legeras* thou had read, *legerat* he had read : Plur. *legeramus* we had read, *legeratis* ye had read, *legerant* they had read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legam I shall or will read, *leges* thou shalt or wilt read, *leges* he shall or will read : Plur. *legemus* we shall or will read, *legetis* ye shall or will read, *legent* they shall or will read.

31. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Lege legito read thou, *legat legito* read he or let him read : Plur. *legamus* read we or let us read, *legite legitote* read ye, *legant legunto* read they or let them read.

32. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legam I may read, *legas* thou may read, *legat* he may read : Plur. *legamus* we may read, *legatis* ye may read, *legant* they may read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legerem I might read, *legeres* thou mightst read, *legeret* he might read : Plur. *legeremus* we might read, *legeretis* ye might read, *legerent* they might read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legerim I might have read, *legeris* thou mightst have read, *legerit* he might have read : Plur. *legerimus* we might have read, *legeritis* ye might have read, *legerint* they might have read.

Q. What

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legissem* I might have had read, *legisses* thou mightest have had read, *legisset* he might have had read: Plur. *legissemus* we might have had read, *legissetis* ye might have had read, *legissent* they might have had read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of *Lego*?

A. Sing. *Legero* I may read hereafter, *legeris* thou mayest read hereafter, *legerit* he may read hereafter: Plur. *legerimus* we may read hereafter, *legeritis* ye may read hereafter, *legerint* they may read hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preter Imperfect tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legere* to read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legisse* to have or had read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legiturum esse* to read hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of *Lego*?

A. *Legendi* of reading, *legendo* in reading, *legendum* to read.

Q. What are the Supines of *Lego*?

A. *LECTUM* to read, *lectu* to be read.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legens* reading.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of *Lego*?

A. *LECTURUS* to read or about to read.

Audio.

26. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audio* I hear, *audis* thou hearest, *audire* heareth: Plur. *Audimus* we hear, *auditis* ye hear, *audiunt* they hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiebam* I heard or did hear, *audiebas* thou heardst or didst hear, *audiebat* he heard or did hear: Plur. *Audiebamus* we heard or did hear, *audiebatis* ye heard or did hear, *audiebant* they heard or did hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiui* I have heard, *audivisti* thou hast heard, *audivit* he hath heard: Plur. *Audivimus* we have heard, *audivistis* ye have heard, *audiverunt* they have heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiveram* I had heard, *audiveras* thou hadst heard, *audiverat* he had heard: Plur. *Audiveramus* we had heard, *audiveratis* ye had heard, *audiverant* they had heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiam* I shall or will hear, *audies* thou shalt or wilt hear, *audiet* he shall or will hear: Plur. *Audiemus* we shall or will hear, *audietis* ye shall or will hear, *audient* they shall or will hear.

35. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Audio?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Audi audito* hear thou, *audiat audito* let him hear: Plur. *Audiamus* hear we, or let us hear, *audite audite* hear ye, *audiant audiunto* hear they, or let them hear.

36. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiam* I may hear, *audias* thou mayest hear, *audiat* he may hear: Plur. *Audiamus* we may hear, *audiat* ye may hear, *audiant* they may hear.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audirem* I might hear, *audires* thou mightest hear, *audiret* he might hear: Plur. *Audiremus* we might hear, *audiretis* ye might hear, *audirent* they might hear.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audiverim* I might have heard, *audiveris* thou mightest have heard, *audiverit* he might have heard: Plur. *Audiverimus* we might have heard, *audiveritis* ye might have heard, *audiverint* they might have heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audivissem* I might have had heard, *audivisses* thou mightest have had heard, *audivisset* he might have had heard: Plur. *Audivissemus* we might have had heard, *audivissetis* ye might have had heard, *audivissent* they might have had heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audivero* I may hear hereafter, *audiveris* thou mayest hear hereafter, *audiverit* he may hear hereafter: Plur. *Audiverimus* we may hear hereafter, *audiveritis* ye may hear hereafter, *audiverint* they may hear hereafter.

37. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audio?*

A. Audire to hear.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preter tense and Preterpluperfect tense of Audio?

A. Audivisse to have or had heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood future tense of Audio?

A. Aditurum esse to hear hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?

A. Audiendi of hearing, audiendo in hearing, audiendum to hear.

Q. What are the Supines of Audio?

A. Auditum to hear, auditu to be heard.

Q. What is the participle of the present tense of Audio?

A. Audiens hearing.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Audio?

A. Auditurus to hear or about to hear.

The Verb Sum.

38. *Q. Why must we learn to decline the Verb Sum am, before we decline any in Or?*

A. For supplying of many tenses lacking in such Verbs.

Q. How is the Verb Sum declined?

A. In this wise following, viz. Sum, es, fui, futururus to be.

39. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Sum?*

A. Sing. Sum I am, es thou art, est he is: Plur. sumus we are, estis ye are, sunt they are.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing

A. Sing. *Eram* I was, *eras* thou wast, *erat* he was.
Plur. *eramus* we were, *eratis* ye were, *erant* they were.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Fui* I have been, *fuiſti* thou haſt been, *fuit* he hath been: Plur. *fuimus* we have been, *fuistiſtis* ye have been, *fuerunt vel fuer* they have been.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Fueram* I had been, *fueras* thou hadſt been, *fuerat* he had been: Plur. *fueramus* we had been, *fueratis* ye had been, *fuerant* they had been.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Ero* I ſhall or will be, *eris* thou ſhalt or wilt be, *erit* he ſhall or will be: Pl. *erimus* we ſhall or will be, *eritis* ye ſhall or will be, *erunt* they ſhall or will be.

40. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Sis es esto* be thou, *ſit eſto* be he or let him be: Plur. *ſimus* be we or let us be, *ſitis eſte* be ye, *ſint ſunto* be they or let them be.

41. Q. What is the Potential mood present tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Sim* I may be, *ſis* thou mayeſt be, *ſit* he may be: Plur. *ſimus* we may be, *ſitis* ye may be, *ſint* they may be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Essem* I might be, *eſſes* thou mighteſt be, *eſſet* he might be: Plur. *eſſemus* we might be, *eſſetis* ye might be, *eſſent* they might be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Fuerim* I might have been, *fueris* thou mighteſt have been, *fuerit* he might have been: Plur. *fuerimus* we might have been, *fueritis* ye might have been, *fuerint* they might have been.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Fuero* I may be hereafter, *fuero* thou mayest be hereafter, *fuero* he may be hereafter. Plur. *fuimus* we may be hereafter, *fueritis* ye may be hereafter, *fuerint* they may be hereafter.

42. **Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. *Esse* to be.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Sum?

A. *Fuisse* to have or had been.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Sum?

A. *Fore vel futurum esse* to be hereafter.

Verbs in Or.

43. **Q.** After what Examples are Verbs in Or of the four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples, *viz.* *Amor* I am loved, *Doceor* I am taught, *Legor* I am read, and *Audior* I am heard.

Q. Decline *Amor*.

A. *Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus* to be loved.

Q. Decline *Doceor*.

A. *Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus docendus* to be taught.

Q. Decline *Legor*.

A. *Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus* to be read.

Q. Decline *Audior*.

A. *Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus* to be heard.

Amor

Amor.

44. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amor* I am loved, *amaris vel amare* thou art loved, *amatur* he is loved : Plur. *Amamur* we are loved, *amamini* ye are loved, *amantur* they are loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amabar* I was loved, *amabaris vel amabare* thou wast loved, *amabatur* he was loved : Plur. *Amabamur* we were loved, *amabimini* ye were loved, *amabantur* they were loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amatus sum vel fui* I have been loved, *amatus es vel fuisti* thou hast been loved, *amatus est vel fuit* he hath been loved : Plur. *Amati sumus vel fuimus* we have been loved, *amati estis vel fuistis* ye have been loved, *amati sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amatus eram vel fueram* I had been loved, *amatus eras vel fueras* thou hadst bin loved, *amatus erat vel fuerat* he had been loved : Pl. *Amati eramus vel fueramus* we had been loved, *amati eratis vel fueratis* ye had bin loved, *amati erant vel fuerant* they had bin loved.

Q. What is the Indicative mood future tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amabor* I shall or will be loved, *amaberis vel amabere* thou shalt or wilt be loved, *amabitur* he shall or will be loved : Plur. *Amabimur* we shall or will be loved, *amabimini* ye shall or will be loved, *amabuntur* they shall or will be loved.

45. Q. What

45. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amare amator* be thou loved, *ametur amator* let him be loved: Plur. *amemur* let us be loved, *amamini amaminor* be ye loved, *amentur amantor* let them be loved.

46. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amer* I may be loved, *ameris vel ameri* thou mayest be loved, *ametur* he may be loved: Plur. *amemur* we may be loved, *amemini* ye may be loved, *amentur* they may be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amarer* I might be loved, *amareris vel amarere* thou mightest be loved, *amaretur* he might be loved: Plur. *amaremur* we might be loved, *amaremini* ye might be loved, *amarentur* they might be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sim vel fuerim* I might have been loved, *amatus sis vel fueris* thou mightst have been loved, *amatus sit vel fuerit* he might have been loved: Plur. *amati simus vel fuerimus* we might have been loved, *amati sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been loved, *amati sint vel fuerint* they might have been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been loved, *amatus esses vel fuisses* thou mightst have had been loved, *amatus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been loved: Plur. *amati essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been loved, *amati essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been loved, *amati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood future tense of Amor?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Amatus ero vel fuero I may be loved hereafter,
amatus eris vel fueris thou maist be loved hereafter,
amatus erit vel fuerit he may be loved hereafter :
Pl. amati erimus vel fuerimus we may be loved hereafter,
amati eritis vel fueritis ye may be loved hereafter,
amati erunt vel fuerint they may be loved hereafter.

47. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Amor ?*

A. Amari to be loved.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Amatume esse vel fuisse to have or had been loved.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood future tense of Amor ?

A. Amatum iri vel amandum esse to be loved hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Amatus loved.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Amor ?

A. Amandus to be loved.

Doccor.

43. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Doccor ?*

A. Sing. Doccor I am taught, *doceris vel docere* thou art taught, *docetur* he is taught : *Plur. docemur* we are taught, *docemini* ye are taught, *docentur* they are taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doccor ?

A. Sing. Docebar I was taught, *docebaris vel docebare* thou was taught, *docebatur* he was taught :
Plur.

Plur. *Docebamur* we were taught, *docebamini* ye were taught, *docebantur* they were taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus sum vel fui* I have been taught, *doctus es vel fuisti* thou hast been taught, *doctus est vel fuit* he hath been taught: Plur. *Docti sumus vel fuimus* we have been taught, *docti estis vel fuistis* ye have been taught, *docti sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus eram vel fueram* I had been taught, *doctus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been taught, *doctus erat vel fuerat* he had been taught, : Plur. *Docti eramus vel fueramus* we had been taught, *docti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been taught, *docti erant vel fuerant* they had been taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative mood future tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docebor* I shall or will be taught, *doceberis vel docebere* thou shalt or wilt be taught, *docebitur* he shall or will be taught. Plur. *Docebumur* we shall or will be taught, *docebimini* ye shall or will be taught, *docebuntur* they shall or will be taught.

49. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docere* do thou taught, *doceatur* let him be taught: Plur. *Doceamur* let us be taught, *docemini* *doceminor* be ye taught, *doceantur* *doceantor* let them be taught.

50. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docear* I may be taught, *docearis uel doceare* thou maist be taught, *doceatur* he may be taught: Plur. *Doceamur* we may be taught, *doceamini* ye may be taught, *doceantur* they may be taught.

Q. *What*

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing.. *Doceris* I might be taught, *docereris vel docerere* thou mightest be taught, *doceretur* he might be taught : Plur. *Doceremur* we might be taught, *doceremini* ye might be taught, *docerentur* they might be taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Doctus sis vel fueris* I might have been taught, *doctus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been taught, *doctus sit vel fueris* he might have been taught : Plur. *Docti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been taught, *docti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been taught, *docti sint vel fuerint* they might have been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Doctus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been taught, *doctus esses vel fuisset* thou mightst have had been taught, *doctus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been taught : Plur. *Docti essemus vel fuissetis* we might have had been taught, *docti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been taught, *docti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Doctus ero vel fuero* I may be taught hereafter, *doctus eris vel fueris* thou maist be taught hereafter, *doctus erit vel fueris* he may be taught hereafter : Plur. *Docti erimus vel fuerimus* we may be taught hereafter, *docti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be taught hereafter, *docti erint vel fuerint* they may be taught hereafter.

51. **Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing.

A. *Doceri* to be taught.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. *Doctum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been taught.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood future tense of Doceor?*

A. *Doctum iri vel docendum esse* to be taught hereafter.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. *Doctus* taught.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Future tense of Doceor?*

A. *Docendus* to be taught.

Legor.

51. Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Legor?*

A. Sing. *Legor* I am read, *legeris vel legere* thou art read, *legitur* he is read: Plur. *Legimur* we are read, *legimini* ye are read, *leguntur* they are read.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Legor?*

A. Sing. *Legebar* I was read, *legebaris vel legebare* thou was read, *legebatur* he was read: Plur. *legebamur* we were read, *legebamini* ye were read, *legebantur* they were read.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?*

A. Sing. *Lectus sum vel fui* I have been read, *lectus es vel fuisti* thou hast been read, *lectus est vel fuit* he hath been read: Plur. *lecti sumus vel fuimus* we have been read, *lecti estis vel fuistis* ye have been read, *lecti sunt fuerunt vel fuerunt* they have been read.

Q. *What*

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Lectus eram vel fueram* I had been read, *lectus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been read, *lectus eras vel fuerat* he had been read: Plur. *lecti eramus vel fueramus* we had been read, *lecti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been read, *lecti erant vel fuerant* they had been read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood future tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Legar* I shall or will be read, *legeris vel legere* thou shalt or wilt be read, *legetur* he shall or will be read: Plur. *legemur* we shall or will be read, *legemini* ye shall or will be read, *legentur* they shall or will be read.

53. **Q.** What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Legere legitor* be thou read, *legatur legitor* let him be read: Plur. *Legamur* let us be read, *legimini legiminor* be ye read, *legantur leguntor* let them be read.

54. **Q.** What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Legar* I may be read, *legaris vel legare* thou mayest be read, *legatur* he may be read: Plur. *legamur* we may be read, *legamini* ye may be read, *legantur* they may be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Legerer* I might be read, *legereris vel legerere* thou mightest be read, *legeretur* he might be read: Plur. *Legeremur* we might be read, *legeremini* ye might be read, *legerentur* they might be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. *Lectus sim vel fuerim* I might have been read, *lectus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been read,
lectus

lectus sit vel fuerit he might have been read : Plur.
Lecti simus vel fuerimus we might have been read
lecti sitis vel fueritis ye might have been read, *lecti
 sint vel fuerint* they might have been read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense
 of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Lectus essem vel fuisset* I might have had
 been read, *lectus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have
 had been read, *lectus esset vel fuisset* he might have
 had been read : Plur. *Lecti essemus vel fuissetis* we
 might have had been read, *lecti essetis vel fuissetis* ye
 might have had been read, *lecti essent vel fuissent*
 they might have had been read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Lectus ero vel fuero* I may be read hereafter,
lectus eris vel fueris thou mayest be read hereafter,
lectus erit vel fuerit he may be read hereafter : Plur.
lecti erimus vel fuerimus we may be read hereafter,
lecti eritis vel fueritis ye may be read hereafter, *lecti
 erint vel fuerint* they may be read hereafter.

55. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and
 Preterimperfect tense of Legor ?

A. *Legi* to be read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and
 Preterpluperfect tense of Legor ?

A. *Lectum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of
 Legor ?

A. *Lectum iri vel legendum esse* to be read here-
 after.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense
 of Legor ?

A. *Lectus* read.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of
 Legor ?

A. *Legendus* to be read.

Audior.

36. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audior* I am heard, *audiris* vel *audire* thou art heard, *auditur* he is heard: Plur. *Audimur* we are heard, *audimini* ye are heard, *auduntur* they are heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiebar* I was heard, *audiebaris* vel *audiebare* thou wast heard, *audiebatur* he was heard: Plur. *Audiebamur* we were heard, *audiebamini* ye were heard, *audiebantur* they were heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Auditus sum* vel *fui* I have been heard, *auditus es* vel *fuisti* thou hast been heard, *auditus est* vel *fuit* he hath been heard: Pl. *Auditi sumus* vel *fuimus* we have been heard, *auditi estis* vel *fuistis* ye have been heard, *auditi sunt* fuerint vel *fuere* they have been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Auditus eram* vel *fueram* I had been heard, *auditus eras* vel *fueras* thou hadst been heard, *auditus erat* vel *fuerat* he had been heard: Plur. *Auditi eramus* vel *fueramus* we had been heard, *auditi eratis* vel *fueratis* ye had been heard, *auditi erant* vel *fuerant* they had been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative mood future tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiar* I shall or will be heard, *audieris* vel *audiere* thou shalt or wilt be heard, *audietur* he shall or will be heard: Plur. *Audiemur* we shall or will be heard, *audiemini* ye shall or will be heard, *audientur* they shall or will be heard,

37. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audire auditor* be thou heard, *audire auditor* let him be heard: Plur. *Audiamur* be heard, *audimini audimini* be ye heard, *audiantur* let them be heard.

38. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audiam* I may be heard, *audiar* thou mayest be heard, *audietur* he may be heard: Plur. *Audiamur* we may be heard, *audiamur* ye may be heard, *audiantur* they may be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audirem* I might be heard, *audireris* thou mightest be heard, *audiretur* he might be heard: Plur. *Audiremur* we might be heard, *audiretur* ye might be heard, *audirentur* they might be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audissem* I might have heard, *audissem* thou mightest have heard, *audisset* he might have been heard: Plur. *Audissemus* we might have heard, *audissetis* ye might have heard, *audissent* they might have heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect of Auditor?

A. Sing. *Audissemus* I might have been heard, *audissemus* thou mightest have been heard, *audisset* he might have been heard: Plur. *Audissemus* we might have had been heard, *audissetis* ye might have had been heard, *audissent* they might have had been heard.

Q. N

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Auditus ero vel fuero* I may be heard hereafter, *audisueris vel fueris* thou mayst be heard hereafter, *auditus eris vel fueris* he may be heard hereafter: Plur. *Auditi erimus vel fuerimus* we may be heard hereafter, *auditi eritis vel fueritis* ye may be heard hereafter, *auditi erint vel fuerint* they may be heard hereafter.

59. **Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Audiri* to be heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Auditum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood future tense of Audior?

A. *Audisum iri vel audiendum esse* to be heard hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Audior?

A. *Auditus* heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Audior?

A. *Audiendus* to be heard.

Certain Verbs Irregular.

60. **Q.** Which be the Verbs going out of *Mal-*, or which are declined and formed in another manner?

A. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, fio, feror.*

Q. Decline *Possum* to may or can, or to be able.

A. *Possum, potes, potui, posse, potui.*

Q. Decline Volo to will, or to be willing.

A. Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret (it wants the Supines) volens.

Q. Decline Nolo to nill, or to be unwilling.

A. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nollendi, nolendo, nolendum; supinis caret, nolens.

Q. Decline Malo to have rather, or to be more willing.

A. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum; supinis caret, malens.

Q. Decline Edo to eat.

A. Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum esu, vel estum estu, edens, esurus vel esturus.

Q. Decline Fero to suffer.

A. Fero, iers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus.

Q. Decline Fio to be made or done.

A. Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendum.

Q. Decline Feror to be born or suffered.

A. Feror, fertis vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferens, latus, ferendus.

Possum.

61. **Q.** **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Possum?

A. Sing. Possum I am able, potes thou art able, potest he is able: Plur. possumus we are able, potestis ye are able, possunt they are able.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Possum?

A. Sing. Poteram I was able, poteras thou wast able, poterat he was able: Plur. poteramus we were able, poteratis ye were able, poterant they were able.

Q. What is the Indicative mood perter tense of Possum?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Potui* I have been able, *potuisti* thou hast been able, *potuit* he hath been able : Plur. *Potuimus* we have been able, *potuistis* ye have been able, *potuerunt vel potuere* they have been able.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Possum* ?

A. Sing. *Potueram* I had been able, *potueras* thou hadst been able, *potuerat* he had been able : Plur. *Potueramus* we had been able, *potueratis* ye had been able, *potuerant* they had been able.

Q. What is the Indicative mood future tense of *Possum* ?

A. Sing. *Potero* I shall or will be able, *poteris* thou shalt or wilt be able, *poterit* he shall or will be able : Pl. *poterimus* we shall or will be able, *poteritis* ye shall or will be able, *poterint* they shall or will be able.

62. Q. Which of the Verbs irregular have no Imperative Mood ?

A. *Possum*, *Volo* and *Malo*.

63. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of *Possum* ?

A. Sing. *Possim* I may be able, *possis* thou maist be able, *possit* he may be able : Plur. *Possimus* we may be able, *possitis* ye may be able, *possint* they may be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Possum* ?

A. Sing. *Possem* I might be able, *posset* thou mightst be able, *posset* he might be able : Plur. *Possemus* we might be able, *possetis* ye might be able, *possent* they might be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of *Possum* ?

A. Sing. *Potuerim* I might have been able, *potueris* thou mightest have been able, *potuerit* he might have been able : Plur. *Potuerimus* we might have been able, *potueritis* ye might have been able, *potuerint* they might have been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. Sing. *Potuissem* I might have had been able, *potuisses* thou mightst have had been able, *potuisset* he might have had been able: Plur. *potuissemus* we might have had been able, *potuissetis* ye might have had been able, *potuissent* they might have had been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of *Possum*?

A. Sing. *Potuerō* I may be able hereafter, *potueris* thou mayest be able hereafter, *potuerit* he may be able hereafter: Plur. *potuerimus* we may be able hereafter, *potueritis* ye may be able hereafter, *potuerint* they may be able hereafter.

64. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. *Posse* to be able.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. *Potuisse* to have or had been able.

Volo.

65. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Volo* I am willing, *vis* thou art willing, *ult* he is willing: Plur. *Volumus* we are willing, *ultis* ye are willing, *volunt* they are willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Volebam* I was willing, *volebas* thou wast willing, *volebat* he was willing: Plur. *Volebamus* we were willing, *volebatis* ye were willing, *volebant* they were willing.

Q. What

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Volui* I have been willing, *voluisti* thou hast been willing, *voluit* he hath been willing : Pl. *Voluimus* we have been willing, *voluistis* ye have been willing, *voluerunt vel voluerunt* they have been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Volueram* I had been willing, *volueras* thou hadst been willing, *voluerat* he had been willing : Plur. *Volueramus* we had been willing, *volueratis* ye had been willing, *voluerant* they had been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Volam* I shall or will be willing, *voles* thou shalt or wilt be willing, *volet* he shall or will be willing : Plur. *Volemus* we shall or will be willing, *voletis* ye shall or will be willing, *volent* they shall or will be willing.

66. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Velim* I may be willing, *velis* thou mayest be willing, *velit* he may be willing : Plur. *Velimus* we may be willing, *velitis* ye may be willing, *velint* they may be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Vellem* I might be willing, *velles* thou mightest be willing, *vellet* he might be willing : Plur. *Vellemus* we might be willing, *velletis* ye might be willing, *vellent* they might be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo ?

A. Sing. *Voluerim* I might have been willing, *volueris* thou mightst have been willing, *voluerit* he might have been willing : Plur. *Voluerimus* we might have been

been willing, *volueritis* ye might have been willing, *voluerint* they might have been willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Voluissem* I might have had been willing, *voluisses* thou mightest have had been willing, *voluisset* he might have had been willing: Plur. *Voluissemus* we might have had been willing, *voluissetis* ye might have had been willing, *voluissent* they might have had been willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Voluerō* I may be willing hereafter, *volueris* thou mayest be willing hereafter, *voluerit* he may be willing hereafter: Plur. *Voluerimus* we may be willing hereafter, *volueritis* ye may be willing hereafter, *voluerint* they may be willing hereafter.

67. **Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of *Volo*?

A. *Velle* to be willing.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterpluperfect and Preterimperfect tense of *Volo*?

A. *Voluisse* to have or had been willing.

Nolo.

68. **Q.** What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing. *Nolo* I am unwilling, *non vis* thou art unwilling, *non vult* he is unwilling: Plur. *Nolumus* we are unwilling, *non vultis* ye are unwilling, *non vult* they are unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Nolo*?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Nolebam* I was unwilling, *nolebas* thou wast unwilling, *nolebat* he was unwilling : **Plur.** *Nolebamus* we were unwilling, *nolebatis* ye were unwilling, *nolebant* they were unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolui* I have been unwilling, *noluisti* thou hast been unwilling, *noluit* he hath been unwilling : **Plur.** *Noluimus* we have been unwilling, *noluistis* ye have been unwilling, *noluerunt vel noluer* they have been unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolueram* I had been unwilling, *nolueras* thou hadst been unwilling, *noluerat* he had been unwilling : **Plur.** *Nolueramus* we had been unwilling, *nolueratis* ye had been unwilling, *noluerant* they had been unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative mood future tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolam* I shall or will be unwilling, *nolet* thou shalt or wilt be unwilling, *nolet* he shall or will be unwilling : **Plur.** *Nolamus* we shall or will be unwilling, *noletis* ye shall or will be unwilling, *nolet* they shall or will be unwilling.

69. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Noli nolito* be thou unwilling : **Plur.** *Nolite nolito* be ye unwilling.

70. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolim* I may be unwilling, *nolet* thou maist be unwilling, *nolet* he may be unwilling : **Plur.** *Nolimus* we may be unwilling, *noletis* ye may be unwilling, *nolet* they may be unwilling.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Nollem I might be unwilling, *nolles* thou mightest be unwilling, *nollet* he might be unwilling: *Plur. Nollemus* we might be unwilling, *nolletis* ye might be unwilling, *nolent* they might be unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo?

A. Sing. Noluerim I might have been unwilling, *nolueris* thou mightst have been unwilling, *noluerit* he might have been unwilling: *Plur. Noluerimus* we might have been unwilling, *nolueritis* ye might have been unwilling, *noluerint* they might have been unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?

A. Sing. Noluissem I might have had been unwilling, *noluisset* thou mightst have had been unwilling, *noluisset* he might have had been unwilling: *Plur. Noluissemus* we might have had been unwilling, *noluissetis* ye might have had been unwilling, *noluisissent* they might have had been unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Nolo?

A. Sing. Noluero I may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueris* thou mayest be unwilling hereafter, *noluerit* he may be unwilling hereafter: *Plur. Noluerimus* we may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueritis* ye may be unwilling hereafter, *noluerint* they may be unwilling hereafter.

71. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Nolo?*

A. Nolle to be unwilling.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?

A. Noluisse to have or had been unwilling.

Malo,

Malo.

72. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malo* I am more willing, *maui* thou art more willing, *mauit* he is more willing: Plur. *Malumus* we are more willing, *mauultis* ye are more willing, *maunt* they are more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malebam* I was more willing, *malebas* thou wast more willing, *malebat* he was more willing: Pl. *Malebamus* we were more willing, *malebatis* ye were more willing, *malebant* they were more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malui* I have been more willing, *maluisti* thou hast been more willing, *maluit* he hath been more willing: Plur. *Maluimus* we have been more willing, *maluistis* ye have been more willing, *maluerunt vel maluere* they have been more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malueram* I had been more willing, *malueras* thou hast been more willing, *maluerat* he had been more willing: Plur. *Malueramus* we had been more willing, *malueratis* ye had been more willing, *maluerant* they had been more willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malam* I shall or will be more willing, *males* thou shalt or wilt be more willing, *malet* he shall or will be more willing: Pl. *Malemus* we shall or will be

be more willing, *maletis* ye shall or will be more willing, *maletis* they shall or will be more willing.

73. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Malim* I may be more willing, *malis* thou mightest be more willing, *malis* he may be more willing: Plur. *Malimus* we may be more willing, *malitis* ye may be more willing, *malint* they may be more willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect of Malo?

A. Sing. *Mallem* I might be more willing, *malles* thou mightest be more willing, *malles* he might be more willing: Plur. *Mallemus* we might be more willing, *malletis* ye might be more willing, *malles* they might be more willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Maluerim* I might have been more willing, *malueris* thou mightst have been more willing, *maluerit* he might have been more willing: Plur. *Maluerimus* we might have been more willing, *malueritis* ye might have been more willing, *maluerint* they might have been more willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Maluisssem* I might have had been more willing, *maluisses* thou mightst have had been more willing, *maluisset* he might have had been more willing: Plur. *Maluisssemus* we might have had been more willing, *maluissetis* ye might have had been more willing, *maluissent* they might have had been more willing.

Q. What is the Potential mood future tense of Malo?

A. Sing. *Maluero* I may be more willing hereafter, *malueris* thou mayest be more willing hereafter, *maluerit* he may be more willing hereafter: Plur.

Malue-

Maluerimus we may be more willing hereafter, *ma-*
lueritis ye may be more willing hereafter, *maluerint*
they may be more willing hereafter:

75. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense*
and Preterimperfect tense of Malo?

A. *Malle* to be more willing.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preter tense and*
Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?

A. *Maluisse* to have or had been more willing.

Edo.

76. Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Present tense*
of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edo* I eat, *edis vel es* thou eatest, *edit vel*
est he eateth: Plur. *Edimus* we eat, *editis vel estis* ye

eat, *edunt* they eat.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect*
tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edebam* I did eat, *edebas* thou didst eat,
edebat he did eat: Plur. *Edebamus* we did eat, *edebatis* ye

did eat, *edebant* they did eat.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense*
of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edi* I have eaten, *edisti* thou hast eaten,
edit he hath eaten: Plur. *Edimus* we have eaten,
edistis ye have eaten, *ederunt vel edere* they have

eaten.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect*
tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Ederam* I had eaten, *ederas* thou hadst
eaten, *ederat* he had eaten: Plur. *Ederamus* we
had eaten, *ederatis* ye had eaten, *ederant* they had

eaten.

Q. *What*

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edam* I shall or will eat, *edes* thou shalt or wilt eat, *edat* he shall or will eat: Plur. *Edemus* we shall or will eat, *edatis* ye shall or will eat, *edent* they shall or will eat.

77. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Es, esto, ede, edito* eat thou, *edat, esto, edito* eat he, or let him eat: Plur. *Edamus* eat we or let us eat, *edite, este, estote, editote* eat ye, *edant edunto* eat they or let them eat.

78. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edam* I may eat, *edas* thou mayest eat, *edat* he may eat: Plur. *Edamus* we may eat, *edatis* ye may eat, *edant* they may eat.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Ederem vel essem* I might eat, *ederes vel esses* thou mightst eat, *ederet vel esset* he might eat: Pl. *Ederemus vel essemus* we might eat, *ederetis vel essetis* ye might eat, *ederent vel essent* they might eat.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Ederim* I might have eaten, *ederis* thou mightst have eaten, *ederit* he might have eaten: Plur. *Ederimus* we might have eaten, *ederitis* ye might have eaten, *ederint* they might have eaten.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edissem* I might have had eaten, *edisset* thou mightst have had eaten, *edisset* he might have had eaten: Plur. *Edissemus* we might have had eaten, *edissetis* ye might have had eaten, *edisset* they might have had eaten.

Q. What

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Edo?

A. Sing. Edero I may eat hereafter, *ederis* thou mayest eat hereafter, *ederit* he may eat hereafter: Plur. *Ederimus* we may eat hereafter, *ederitis* ye may eat hereafter, *ederint* they may eat hereafter.

79. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Edo?

A. *Edere vel esse* to eat.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preter tense and Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?

A. *Edisse* to have or had eaten.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Edo?

A. *Esurum esse* to eat hereafter.

Fero.

80. Q. What is the Indicative Mood present tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Fero* I bear or suffer, *fers* thou bearest or sufferest, *fert* he beareth or suffereth: Plur. *Ferimus* we bear or suffer, *feris* ye bear or suffer, *ferunt* they bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Ferebam* I did bear or suffer, *ferebas* thou did bear or suffer, *ferebat* he did bear or suffer: Plur. *Ferebamus* we did bear or suffer, *ferebatis* ye did bear or suffer, *ferebant* they did bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Tuli* I have born or suffered, *tulisti* thou hast born or suffered, *tulit* he hath born or suffered: Plur. *tulimus*

tulimus we have born or suffered, *tulisti* ye have born or suffered, *tulerunt vel tulere* they have born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Tuleram* I had born or suffered, *tuleras* thou hadst born or suffered, *tulerat* he had born or suffered: Plur. *Tuleramus* we had born or suffered, *tuleratis* ye had born or suffered, *tulerant* they had born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I shall or will bear or suffer, *feres* thou shalt or wilt bear or suffer, *feret* he shall or will bear or suffer: Plur. *Feremus* we shall or will bear or suffer, *feretis* ye shall or will bear or suffer, *ferent* they shall or will bear or suffer.

81. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Fer ferto* bear thou or suffer thou, *ferat* let him bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus* let us bear or suffer, *ferite fertote* bear ye or suffer ye, *ferant ferunto* let them bear or suffer.

82. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I may bear or suffer, *feras* thou mayest bear or suffer, *ferat* he may bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus* we may bear or suffer, *feratis* ye may bear or suffer, *ferant* they may bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Ferrem* I might bear or suffer, *ferres* thou mightst bear or suffer, *ferret* he might bear or suffer: Plur. *Ferremus* we might bear or suffer, *ferretis* ye might bear or suffer, *ferrent* they might bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Tulcrim* I might have born or suffered, *tuleris* thou mightst have born or suffered, *tuleris* he might have born or suffered: Plur. *Tulerimus* we might have born or suffered, *tuleritis* ye might have born or suffered, *tulerint* they might have born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Fero*?

A. Sing. *Tulissē* I might have had born or suffered, *tulisses* thou mightest have had born or suffered, *tulisset* he might have had born or suffered: Plur. *Tulissēmus* we might have had born or suffered, *tulissetis* ye might have had born or suffered, *tulissent* they might have had born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of *Fero*?

A. Sing. *Tulero* I may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* thou mayest bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* he may bear or suffer hereafter: Plur. *Tulerimus* we may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleritis* ye may bear or suffer hereafter, *tulerint* they may bear or suffer hereafter.

83. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of *Fero*?

A. *Ferre* to bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of *Fero*?

A. *Tulisse* to have or had born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of *Fero*?

A. *Laturum esse* to bear or suffer hereafter.

Feror.

84. Q. **W**Hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Feror* I am born or suffered, *ferris vel ferris* thou art born or suffered, *fertur* he is born or suffered. Plur. *Ferimur* we are born or suffered, *ferimini* ye are born or suffered, *feruntur* they are born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Ferebar* I was born or suffered, *ferebaris vel ferebare* thou was born or suffered, *ferebatur* he was born or suffered : Plur. *Ferebamur* we were born or suffered, *ferebamini* ye were born or suffered, *ferebantur* they were born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Latus sum vel fui* I have been born or suffered, *latus es vel fuisti* thou hast been born or suffered, *latus est vel fuit* he hath been born or suffered. Plur. *Lati sumus vel fuimus* we have been born or suffered, *lati estis vel fuistis* ye have been born or suffered, *lati sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Latus eram vel fueram* I had been born or suffered, *latus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been born or suffered, *latus erat vel fuerat* he had been born or suffered : Plur. *Lati eramus vel fueramus* we had been born or suffered, *lati eratis vel fueratis* ye had been born or suffered, *lati erant vel fuerant* they had been born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. Ferar I shall or will be born or suffered, *fereris vel ferere* thou shalt or wilt be born or suffered, *feretur* he shall or will be born or suffered : *Plur. Feremur* we shall or will be born or suffered, *feremini* ye shall or will be born or suffered, *ferentur* they shall or will be born or suffered.

85. *Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. Ferre fertor be thou born or suffered, *feratur fertor* let him be born or suffered : *Pl. Feramur* let us be born or suffered, *feramini feraminor* be ye born or suffered, *ferantur feruntor* let them be born or suffered.

86. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. Ferar I may be born or suffered, *feraris vel ferare* thou mayest be born or suffered, *feratur* he may be born or suffered : *Plur. Feramur* we may be born or suffered, *feramini* ye may be born or suffered, *ferantur* they may be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. Ferrer I might be born or suffered, *ferreris vel ferrere* thou mightest be born or suffered, *ferretur* he might be born or suffered : *Plur. Ferremur* we might be born or suffered, *ferremini* ye might be born or suffered, *ferrentur* they might be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. Latus sim vel fuerim I might have been born or suffered, *latus sis vel fueris* thou mightst have been born or suffered, *latus sit vel fuerit* he might have been born or suffered : *Plur Lati simus vel fuerimus* we might have been born or suffered, *lati sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been born or suffered, *lati*

sint vel fuerint they might have been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Latus essem vel fuisssem I might have had been born or suffered, *latus essis vel fuissis* thou mightest have had been born or suffered, *latus esse vel fuisset* he might have had been born or suffered. Plur. *Lati essemus vel fuisssemus* we might have had been born or suffered *lati essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been born or suffered, *lati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Latus ero vel fuero I may be born or suffered hereafter, *latus eris vel fueris* thou mayest be born or suffered hereafter, *latus erit vel fuerit* he may be born or suffered hereafter: Plur. *lati erimus vel fuerimus* we may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati eritis vel fueritis* ye may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati erunt vel fuerint* they may be born or suffered hereafter.

87. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Feror?*

A. Ferri to be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

A. Latum esse vel fuisse to have or had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Feror?

A. Latum iri vel ferendum esse to be born or suffered hereafter.

Fio.

88. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fio* I am made or done, *fis* thou art made or done, *fit* he is made or done: Plur. *Fimus* we are made or done, *fitis* ye are made or done, *fiunt* they are made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fiebam* I was made or done, *fiebas* thou wast made or done, *fiebat* he was made or done: Plur. *Fiebamus* we were made or done, *fiebatis* ye were made or done, *fiebant* they were made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus sum vel fui* I have been made or done, *factus es vel fuisti* thou hast been made or done, *factus est vel fuit* he hath been made or done: Plur. *Facti sumus vel fuimus* we have been made or done, *facti estis vel fuistis* ye have been made or done, *facti sunt fuerant vel fuere* they have been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus eram vel fueram* I had been made or done, *factus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been made or done, *factus erat vel fuerat* he had been made or done: Plur. *Facti eramus vel fueramus* we had been made or done, *facti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been made or done, *facti erant vel fuerant* they had been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam I shall be made or done, *fies* thou shalt be made or done, *fiet* he shall be made or done: *Plur. Fiemus* we shall be made or done, *fietis* ye shall be made or done, *fient* they shall be made or done.

89. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fito tu be thou made or done, *fiat* fit let him be made or done: *Plur. Fiamus* let us be made or done, *fit* *fitote* be ye made or done, *fiant* *fiunto* let them be made or done.

90. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam I may be made or done, *fias* thou maist be made or done, *fiat* he may be made or done: *Plur. Fiamus* we may be made or done, *fiatis* ye may be made or done, *fiant* they may be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Ficerem I might be made or done, *fieris* thou mightest be made or done, *fieret* he might be made or done: *Plur. Fieremus* we might be made or done, *fieretis* ye might be made or done, *fierent* they might be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Factus sim vel fuerim I might have been made or done, *factus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been made or done, *factus sit vel fuerit* he might have been made or done: *Plur. Facti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been made or done, *facti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been made or done, *facti sint fuerint* they might have been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. Si

A. Sing. *Factus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been made or done, *factus esses vel fuisses* thou mightst have had been made or done, *factus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been made or done: Plur. *Facti essemus vel fuissetis* we might have had been made or done, *facti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been made or done, *facti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Factus ero vel fiero* I may be made or done hereafter, *factus eris vel fueris* thou maist be made or done hereafter, *factus erit vel fuerit* he may be made or done hereafter: Plur. *Facti erimus vel fuerimus* we may be made or done hereafter, *facti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be made or done hereafter, *facti erunt vel fuerint* they may be made or done hereafter.

91. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. *Fieri* to be made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. *Factum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. *Factum iri vel faciendum esse* to be made or done hereafter.

92. Q. Why is the variation of the Verbs according to the Potential Mood only?

A. Because it is sufficient; for the Optative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive Moods are found all alike in voice, and do differ only in the sign of the Mood.

93. Q. What make *eo* I go, and *queo* I can, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. *Ibam* and *quibam*.

Q. What do they make in the Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o* of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, *Eundi, eundum; Queundi, queundo, queundum*.

94. Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. The Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense of the Optative, Potential and the Subjunctive Mood, and the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Of *amavi* is formed *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*, by changing *i* into *e* short, and *amavisset, amavisse*, keeping *i* still.

95. Q. How are Verbs Impersonals declined?

A. Impersonals are declined throughout all moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only.

Q. Decline *Delectat* it delighteth.

A. *Indic.* *Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit.* *Imperat.* *Delectet, delectato.* *Potent.* *Delectet, delectaret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit.* *Infinit.* *Delectare, delectavisse, delectaturum esse.*

Q. Decline *Decet* it becometh.

A. *Indic.* *Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decabit.* *Imperat.* *Deceat, deceto.* *Potent.* *Doceat, deceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit.* *Infinit.* *Decere, decuisse.*

Q. Decline *Studetur* it is studied.

A. *Indic.* *Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit.*
studi-

studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur. *Imperat.* Studeatur, studetor. *Potent.* Studeatur, studeretur, studitum sit vel fuerit, studitum esset vel fuisset, studitum erit vel fuerit. *Infin.* Studeri, studitum esse vel fuisse.

Q. How are Impersonals known in English?

A. They have commonly before their English this sign it; as, *Delectat* it delighteth. *Non decet* it becometh not.

IV. Of the Participle.

1. *Q. What is a Participle?*

A. A Participle is a part of Speech derived of a Verb. and taketh part of a Noun, as, Gender, Case and Declension; and part of a Verb, as tense and signification; and part of both, as number and figure.

2. *Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?*

A. Four.

Q. Which be the four kinds of Participles?

A. One of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

3. *Q. How know you a Participle of the Present tense?*

A. A Participle of the Present tense hath its English ending in *ing*; as *loving*, and its Latine in *ans* or *ens*, as *amans* loving, *docens* teaching.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Present tense formed?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *us*; as, *Amabam* I did love, *amans* loving. *Audiebam* I did hear, *audiens* hearing. *Poteram* I was able, *potens* being able.

4. *Q. How*

4. Q. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. A Participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice; as, *Amaturus* to love or about to love.

Q. How is the Participle of the Future in *rus* formed?

A. Of the later Supine, by putting to *rus*; as *Doctus* to be taught, *Docturus* about to teach.

5. Q. How know you a Participle of the Preter tense?

A. A Participle of the Preter tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*; and in Latine in *us*, *jus*, *xus*, as *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit; and one in *uus*, as *mortuus* dead.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Preter tense formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as *lectus* to be read, *lectus* read, except *mortuus*.

6. Q. How know you the Participle of the future in *dus*?

A. The Participle of the Future in *dus* betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice; as *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Future in *dus* formed?

A. Of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing *is* into *dus*; as, *Amantis* of loving, *amandus* to be loved.

Q. What signification else is it found to have?

A. Of the Participle of the Present tense; as *Legendis veteribus proficit*, in reading old Authors thou dost profit.

7. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Active and of a Verb Neuter which hath the Supines?

A. Two, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as of *Amo* I love, cometh *amans* loving, *amaturus* about to love; of *Curro* I run, *currens* running, *kursurus* about to run.

Q. How

Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Passive whose Active hath the Supines?

*A. Two, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in *dus*; as of *Amor* I am loved, cometh *amatus* loved, *amandus* to be loved.*

8. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Deponent?

*A. Three, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as of *Auxilior* I aid, cometh *auxilians* aiding, *auxiliatus* aided, *auxiliaturus* about to aid.*

Q. What if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him?

*A. Then it may form also a Participle in *dus*; as of *loquor* I speak, *loquendus* to be spoken.*

9. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Commune?

*A. Four, as of *Largior* to bestow, cometh *largiens* bestowing, *largiturus* about to bestow, *largitus* bestowed, and *largiendus* to be bestowed.*

10. Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

*A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as Nom. *hic hæc & hoc amans*, Gen. *hujus amantis*, Dat. *huic amanti*, &c.*

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

*A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three diverse endings; as, *Amaturus*, *amatura*, *amaturum*, &c. *Amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*, &c. *Amandus*, *amanda*, *amandum*, &c.*

V. Of an Adverb.

1. Q. **W**Hat is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verbs to declare their signification.

Q. What Adverbs be of Time?

A. *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perindie* the next day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* lately, *quando* when.

Q. What Adverbs be of Place?

A. *ibi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istic* there, *illuc* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Q. What Adverbs be of Number?

A. *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Q. What Adverbs be of Order?

A. *Inde* thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* lastly, *postremo* last of all.

Q. What Adverbs be of asking or doubting?

A. *Cui* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Q. What Adverbs be of calling?

A. *Hec* ho, *o* soho, *ehodum* come hither a little.

Q. What Adverbs be of Affirming?

A. *Certe* certainly, *na* truly, *profecto* truly, *sane* yes indeed, *scilicet* yes forsooth, *licet* be it so, *esto* let it be so.

Q. What Adverbs be of Denying?

A. *Non* no, *haud* scarcely, *minime* no, *neutiquam* at no hand, *nequaquam* in no wise.

Q. What Adverbs be of Exhorting?

A. *Eia*

A. Eia well, age go to, agite go ye on, *agedum* go to a little.

Q. What Adverbs be of Flattering?

A. Sodes I pray thee, *amabo* of all loves.

Q. What Adverbs be of Forbidding?

A. Ne not.

Q. What Adverbs are of Wishing?

A. *Utinam* I wish, *si* if I might, *si* oh that, *oh*.

Q. What Adverbs are of Gathering together?

A. *simul* together, *una* in one, *non modo* not only, *non solum* not only. —

Q. What Adverbs are of Parting?

A. *seorsim* asunder, *sigillatim* severally, *vicatim* street by street.

Q. What Adverbs are of Choosing?

A. *Potius* rather, *imo* yea rather.

Q. What Adverbs are of a thing not finished?

A. *Pere* almost, *fere* almost, *prope* near, *vix* scarcely, *modo non* almost.

Q. What Adverbs are of Shewing?

A. *En* lo, *ecce* behold.

Q. What Adverbs are of Doubling?

A. *Forjan* peradventure, *forsitan* perhaps, *fortasse* it may be, *fortasse* as it may fall out.

Q. What Adverbs are of Chance?

A. *Forte* as hap was, *fortuito* at adventure.

Q. What Adverbs are of Likeness?

A. *Sic* so, *sicut* as, *quasi* as if, *ceu* as, *velut* like as.

Q. What Adverbs are of Quality?

A. *Bene* well, *male* ill, *docte* leardnedly, *forisiter* valiantly.

Q. What Adverbs are of Quantity?

A. *Multum* much, *parvum* little, *minimum* very little, *paululum* littles, *plurimum* very much. —

Q. What Adverbs are of Comparison?

A. *Tam*

A. *Tam* so, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* most of all.

2. Q. *What Adverbs are compared?*

A. Certain that are derived from Nouns Adjectives and Prepositions.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* very learnedly, of *doctus* learned.

Fortiter valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* very valiantly, of *fortis* valiant.

Prope near, *propius* nearer, *proxime* next, of *prope* nigh.

3. Q. *When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?*

A. When they be set alone not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them.

Q. *Give an Example or two.*

A. *Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit*, he that bewa-
reth not before, shall be sorry afterwards.

Coram laudare, & *clam* vituperare, *inhonestum est*,
in presence to commend one, and behind his back
to dispraise him, is an dishonest point.

VI. Of a Conjunction.

1. Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. A Conjunction is a part of Speech
that joyneth words and sentences together.

2. Q. *What Conjunctions are Copulatives?*

A. *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and,
nec neither, *neque* neither.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Disjunctives?*

A. *Aut* or, *ve* or, *vel* either, *seu* or, *sive* whether.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Discretives?*

A. *Sed*

A. *Sed* but, *quidem* truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, at but, *ast* but.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Causals?*

A. *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quod* because, *quum* seeing that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* set for *quoniam* because.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Conditionals?*

A. *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Exceptives?*

A. *Ni* unless, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* otherwise, *præterquam* saving.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Interrogatives?*

A. *Ne* whether or no, *utrum* whether, *ne* whether or no, *anne* is it or no, *nonne* is it not.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Illatives?*

A. *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* and so, *proin* therefore.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Adversatives?*

A. *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quampvis* although, *licet* albeit, *esto* suppose it be so.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Redditives?*

A. *Tamen* yet, *attamen* notwithstanding.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Electives?*

A. *Quam* as, *ac* as, *atque* as.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Diminutives?*

A. *Saltem* at the least, *vel* even.

VII. Of a Preposition.

1. Q. *What is a Preposition?*

A. A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts.

2. Q. *How*

2. Q. How is a Preposition set before other Parts of Speech?

A. Either in Apposition, as *ad patrem*; or else in Composition, as *Indoſus*.

3. Q. Which Prepositions serve to an Accuſative caſe?

A. Theſe following? *viſ.* *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *adverſus*, *adverſum* againſt, *cis*, *citra* on this ſide, *circum*, *circa* about, *contra* againſt, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *intra* within, *inter* between, *infra* beneath, *juxta* beſide or nigh to, *ob* for, *poſt* behind, *per* by or through, *prope* nigh, *propter* for (or becauſe of) *ſecundum* after, or according to, *poſt* after, *trans* on the further ſide, or over, *ultra* beyond, *præter* beſide, *ſupra* above, *circiter* about, *uſque* until, *ſecus* by, *verſus* towards, *te penes* in thy power.

4. Q. Which of theſe Prepositions are ſet after their caſual word?

A. *Verſus* and *penes*, as *Londinum verſus* towards London, *te penes* in thy power.

5. Q. Which Prepositions ſerve to an Ablative caſe?

A. Theſe following: *viſ.* *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or from *cum* with, *cum* before, or in preſence, *clam* privily, *de*, *ex* of or from, *pro* for, *præ* before, or in comparison, *palam* openly, *ſine* without, *absque* without, *tenu* until, or up to.

Q. What if the Caſual word joyned with *tenu*, be of the Plural Number?

A. Then ſhall it be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before *tenu*, as *Aurium tenu* up to the ears, *Genuum tenu* up to the knees.

6. Q. When are Prepositions turned into Adverbs?

A. When they are ſet alone without their caſual words.

7. Q. What Prepositions ſerve to both Caſes?

A. *In*, *ſub*, *ſuper* and *ſubter*.

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. In with this sign *to*, to the Accusative case ; as,
In urbem into the city. In without the sign *to*, to
the Ablative ; as, In te spes est, my hope is in thee.

Sub noctem, a little before night.

Sub iudice lis est, the matter is before the Judge.

Super lapidem, upon a stone.

Super viridi fronde, upon a green branch.

Subter terram, under the earth.

Subter aquis, under the water.

VIII. Of an Interjection.

1. Q. What is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a part of Speech
which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind unde
der an imperfect voice.

Q. What Interjections are of Mirth?

A. Evax hey brave, vah ho.

Q. What Interjections are of Sorrow?

A. Heu alas, bei weladay.

Q. What Interjection of Dread?

A. Atat aha.

Q. What Interjection is of Marvelling?

A. Pape O strange!

Q. What Interjections are of Disdaining?

A. Hem oh, vah away.

Q. What Interjection is of Shunning?

A. Apage avant.

Q. What Interjection is of Praising?

A. Euge well done.

Q. What Interjection is of Scorning?

A. Hui whoo.

Q. What Interjection is of Exclaiming;

A. Proh

A. *Prob O*, as *prob fidem O* the faith *deum o*
the gods *atque* and *hominum* of men.

Q. *What Interjections are of Cursing?*

A. *Va wo*, *malum* with a mischief.

Q. *What Interjections are of Laughing?*

A. *Ha*, *ha*, *he*.

Q. *What Interjections are of Calling?*

A. *Ebe soho*, *o ho*, *io* a voy.

Q. *What Interjection is of Silence?*

A. *Au* *whisht*.

THE

THE
Construction
OF THE
Eight Parts of SPEECH;
OR THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
COMMON ACCIDENCE
Examined and Explained:
AND
The Examples applied to the Rules,
BY
QUESTIONS and ANSWERS ac-
cording to the words of the Book.

101

101

The Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech :

O R,

The Second Part of the Accidence
Examined and Explained by short
Questions and Answers.

The CONCORDS of Latin Speech.

Q. *Or the due joyning of words in Construction,
how many Concordes are there in Latin Speech?*

A. Three.

Q. *What is the first Concord between?*

A. The first Concord is between the Nominative
case and the Verb.

Q. *What is the second Concord between?*

A. The second Concord is between the Substantive
and the Adjective.

Q. *What is the third Concord between?*

A. The third Concord is between the Antecedent
and the Relative.

The first Concord.

Q. *When an English is given one to be made in Latine,
what must be do?*

A. Look out the Principal Verb.

Q. *What if there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence?*

F 3

A. Then

A. Then the first is the principal Verb.

Q. When is not the first Verb the Principal Verb?

A. 1. When it is the Infinitive Mood, or 2. when it hath before it a Relative; as, *that, whom, which,* or 3. A Conjunction; as, *ut that, cum when, si* and such others.

Q. When one hath found the Verb, what must he do to find the Nominative Case?

A. Ask this question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative case to the Verb.

Q. But what Verb will have no Nominative Case?

A. A Verb Impersonal.

Q. How shall the Nominative Case be set in making or construing Latin?

A. The Nominative shall be set before the Verb.

Q. But when shall the Nominative case be set after the Verb or the sign of the Verb?

A. 1. When a question is asked; as, *Amas tu vest thou? Venitne Rex doth the King come?* 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative mood; as, *Amato tu love thou, amato ille let him love.* 3. When this sign is there cometh before the English of the Verb; *Est liber meus* it is my book, *Venit ad me quidam* there came one to me.

Q. What case shall the casual word be which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the question *who* or *what*, made by the Verb?

A. Commonly the Accusative Case.

Q. But when shall it not be the Accusative case?

A. When the Verb doth properly govern another case after him to be construed withal.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, ne tantus cessator, ut cataribus indigeas.* If thou comest to please thy Master, use diligence, and be not so

that thou shalt need spurs. In this Example *magistro* is the Dative case governed of *placere*, *diligentia* is the Ablative case governed of *utere*, *cessator* is the Nominative case governed of *sis*, and *calcaribus* is the Ablative case governed of *indigeas*, because those Verbs properly govern such cases.

Q. How doth a Verb Personal agree with its Nominative case?

A. In number and person; as, *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis* the Master readeth and ye regard not. *Præceptor* and *legit* are of the singular number and the third person, and *vos negligitis* of the Plural number and second person.

Q. What must we note here concerning the person?

A. That the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. What Verb will many Nominative Cases singular have with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A. A Verb Plural.

Q. With which Nominative case then shall the Verb agree?

A. With the Nominative case of the most worthy person.

Q. Give two or three Examples.

A. *Ego & tu sumus in tuto*, I and thou be in safety. In which example the two Nominative cases singular *ego* and *tu* with the Conjunction *&* betwixt them require a Verb Plural *sumus*, which agreeth with the Nominative case *ego* in person, because the first person is more worthy than the second.

Tu & pater periclitamini, thou and thy father are in jeopardy. Here *tu* the Nominative case of the second person, and *pater* the Nominative case of the third, having a Conjunction between them, do cause the Verb *periclitamini* to be of the Plural number,

and it is of the second person agreeing with the second person is more won . . . the third.

Pater & Præceptor . . . *ant te*, the Father and the Master . . . for thee, *Pater & Præceptor* are the Nominative cases singular of the third person, with a Conjunction betwixt them; which require the Verb *accersunt* to be of the Plural number, and the third person, as they both are.

Q. What if a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers numbers?

A. Then it may indifferently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one person; as, *Amanitiam iræ amoris redintegratio est*, the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. *Est* being set between the two Nominative cases *iræ* of the plural and *redintegratio* of the singular number, agrees with *redintegratio*.

Quid enim nisi vota supersunt, for what remaineth saving only prayers? *Supersunt* being set between the two Nominative cases *quid* and *vota*, agreeth with *vota* which is the latter of them.

Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, she strokes her brest, and her brest turned into oak also. *Fiunt* being set between *pectus* and *robora*, agreeth with *robora*, which is the latter Nominative case.

Q. What may be sometimes the Nominative of a Verb instead of a casual word?

A. The Infinitive Mood of a Verb . . . whole clause aforegoing, or else . . . of a sentence, as, *Diluculo surgere* . . . *multum est*, to rise betime in the morning . . . most wholesome thing in the world . . . *diluculo surgere* is the Nominative . . . the Verb, *est*.

scire est vita jucunda . . . *multum*, to know much is . . . most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all . . . *scire* is the Nominative case to the Verb *est*.

The

The second Concord.

Q. When one hath an Adjective, what must he do to find out its Substantive?

A. Ask the Question *who* or *what*, and that answereth to the question shall be its Substantive to it.

Q. How doth the Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agree with its Substantive?

A. In case, gender and number. As, *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, a friend is tried in a doubtful matter. *Amicus* is of the masculine gender, singular number. Nominative case, *re incerta* are of the feminine gender, and the Ablative case.

Homo armatus a man armed. *Armatus* is a Participle of the singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case, and agreeth with its Substantive *homo*.

Colendus a field to be tilled. *Colendus* is a Participle of the masculine gender, singular number, and Nominative case, agreeing with *ager*.

Hic vir this man. *Hic* is a Pronoun Adjective of the masculine gender, singular number and Nominative case agreeing with *vir*.

Mens herus est, it is my Master. *Mens herus* are of the masculine gender, singular number and the Nominative case.

Q. What is to be noted concerning the Genders?

A. That the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

Q. What Adjective will many Substantives singular have; having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A. An

A. An Adjective Plural.

Q. With which Substantive then shall that Adjective agree?

A. With the Substantive of the most worthy Gender; as, Rex & Regina beati, the King and the Queen are blessed. There the Adjective beati of the Plural number, because there are two Substantives Rex and Regina with & between them, and it is of the Masculine Gender agreeing with Rex which is the more worthy, and the Nominative case, because the Substantives are so.

The third Concorde.

Q. When one hath a Relative, what must he do to find out its Antecedent?

A. Ask the Question who or what, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Antecedent to it.

Q. What is the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

Q. How doth the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

A. In Gender, number and person; as, Vir sapiens qui pauca loquitur: the man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

Q. Why the Relative is of the masculine gender, singular number and third person, because Vir the Antecedent is so.

Q. What if the Relative have for its Antecedent the whole reason (or sentence) that goeth before him?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Neuter gender and singular number; as, In tempore venturi quod

quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all, Here *quod* is of the neuter gender and singular number, because the reason *in tempore veni*, is presumed to be so.

Q But what if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Plural number; as, *Tu multum dormis & sepe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica*, thou sleepest much and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body. Here the Relative *quæ* is put in the Plural number, because it is referred to the two clauses foregoing, *tu multum dormis & sepe potas*.

Q. When is this English that a Relative?

A. When it may be turned into this English *which*, otherwise it is a Conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod* or *ut*.

Q. How may it elegantly be put away in making Latine?

A. By turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health. The Conjunction *quod* is put away, and the Nominative case *tu* is turned into the Accusative case *te*, and the Verb *vales* into the Infinitive Mood *valere*. *Jubeo ut tu abeas, jubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence. *ut* is put away, and the Nominative case *tu* changed into the Accusative *te*, and the Verb *abeas* into the Infinitive mood *abire*.

Q. What Relative will many Antecedents singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative between them?

A. A Relative plural, which shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Give an Example.

A *Habuit*

A. *Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit*, he had a horse and a mule which he sold.

The Relative *quos* having two Antecedents before it of divers genders, *equum* and *mulam*, is therefore of the Plural number, and agrees with *equum* in gender because the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine.

Q. But why do you not give the Example which is set down in the Accidence; *Imperium & dignitas quae petiisti*, the rule and dignity which thou hast required?

A. Because that Example doth not fitly answer to the Rule, but rather to the next that followeth.

Q. But in what things is the Neuter Gender most worthy?

A. In things not apt to have life; yea, and in such a case, though the Substantives and Antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the neuter gender.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Arcus & calami sunt bona*. The Adjective *bona* is of the neuter gender, though both the Substantives *arcus* and *calami* be masculine, because they signifie things not apt to have life.

Arcus & calami quae fregisti, the bow and arrows which thou hast broken. The Relative *quae* is of the neuter gender, though the Antecedents be both of the masculine, because they signifie things without life.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. When shall the Relative be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. When there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb ; as, *Miser est qui nummos admiratur*, wretched is that person which is in love with moneys. *Qui* is the Nominative case cometh before the Verb *admiratur*, because there cometh no Nominative case betwixt them.

Q. But when therè cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, what case shall the Relative be?

A. Such case as the Verb will have after him ; as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware. *Quem* is the Accusative case, because *faciunt* will have an Accusative case after it, and *pericula* comes between *quem* and *faciunt* in construing.

Q. Can the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joined with him or cometh after him?

A. Yes, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verb ; as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, love thou not riches, which to do is the most beggerly thing in the world. *Sordidissimum* is an Adjective of the neuter gender, Nominative case and singular number, which agrees with the Relative *quod* put for a Substantive.

Q. What Nouns follow the Rule of the Relative?

A. Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites ; as, *Quis* who, *uter* whether, *qualis* what one, *quantus* how great, *quotus* how many, &c which evermore come before, the Verb like as the Relative doth.

Q. Give

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Hei mihi, qualis erat*, wo is me, what one is he
Talis erat qualem nunquam vidi, he is such a one as
never saw.

Qualis, talis and *qualem* go before the Verbs *erat*
and *vidi*, as the Relative useth to do.

Q. Is the Relative always governed of the Verb that
it cometh before?

A. No, but sometimes of another word in the
same sentence.

Q. Of what then is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of the Infinitive mood that cometh
after the Verb; as, *Quibus voluisti me gratias
agere* *egi* what persons thou willedst me to thank,
have thanked.

Quibus is the Dative case governed of *agere*.

Q. What else is the Relative governed of?

A. Sometimes of a Participle; as, *Quibus rebus
adductus es fecisti*, with what things moved didst
thou it?

Quibus rebus is the Abl. case governed of *adductus*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of a Gerund; as, *Quae nunc non est
narrandi locus*, which things at this present is no
time to tell.

Quae is the Accusative case governed of *narrandi*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of the Preposition set before him;
as, *Quem in locum deducta res sit vides*, unto what state
the matter is now brought, thou seest. *Quem locum*
the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *in*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of the Substantive that it doth ac-
cord with; as, *Senties qui vir sum*, thou shalt per-
ceive what a fellow I am. *Qui* agreeth with its Sub-
stantive *Vir* in case, gender and number.

Q. But

Q. But is *qui* a Relative in this manner of speaking?

A. No, it is rather an Indefinite.

Q. Of what else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of a Noun Partitive or Distributive; as *Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare*, of the which two things whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily esteem.

Quarum rerum are the Genitive case and plural number governed of *utram*.

Q. Why is the Relative sometimes put in the Genitive case?

A. By reason of a Substantive coming next after him; as, *Ego illum non novi, cujus causa hoc incipis*. I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Cujus is the Genitive case governed of the Substantive *causa* that cometh next after him.

Q. Is it not otherwise governed of a Substantive?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes*, all things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Quibus is the Ablative governed of *opus*.

Q. How else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of an Adverb; as, *Cui utrum obviam procedam, nondum statui*, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Cui is the Dative case governed of the Adverb *obviam*.

Q. Of what is the Relative governed, when it is put in the Ablative case with this sign than?

A. Of the Comparative degree coming after him; as, *Utere virtute qua nihil est melius, ulse virtute* than the which nothing is better.

Qua is the Ablative case governed of *melius*, which is an Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. When is the Relative not governed at all?

A. When

A. When it is put in the Ablative case absolute; as, *Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt*, how worthy a man, was *Julius Cæsar*, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britain. *Quo Imperatore* is the Ablative case absolute.

Q. When else is the Relative put in the Ablative case?

A. When it signifieth an Instrument wherewith a thing is to be done; as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*, he had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself. *Quo* is the Ablative case of the Instrument governed of *occideret*.

Q. What if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders?

A. It may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Avi quæ passer appellatur*, or *Avi qui passer appellatur*, the bird which is called a sparrow. The Relative *quæ* agrees with the former Antecedent *avi*, and *qui* with *passer* the latter.

Estne ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus, or, *Estne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus?* Is not that called *Lutetia* that we do call *Paris*? The Relative *quam* agreeth with the former Antecedent *Lutetia*, and *quos* with *Parisios* the latter.

Construction of Nouns Substantives.

Q. When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The latter of two Substantives shall be the Genitive case; as, *Facundia Ciceronis* the eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Virgilii* the work of Virgil. *Amator studi-*

studiorum a lover of studies. *Dogma Platonis* the opinion of Plato. In all which example are two Substantives, whereof the later is the Genitive case.

Q. But what if two Substantives belong both to one thing?

A. If two Substantives belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case; as, *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*, my father being a man loveth me a child. *Pater* and *vir* belong both to one thing, and are both in the Nominative case, and *me puerum* belong both to one thing, and are put into the Accusative case.

Q. When the English of this word *Res*, (viz. thing) is put with an Adjective, how may one make it in Latin?

A. One may put away *res* (thing) and put the Adjective in the neuter gender, like a Substantive; as *Multa me impiderunt*, many things have letted me. *Multa* the Adjective is put in the neuter gender by leaving out *res*; for we do not say *multa res* many things, but *multa*.

Q. What may an Adjective be when it is put in the Neuter gender?

A. An Adjective put in the neuter gender may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Pauca hic similia*, a few things like unto these. *Pauca* being put in the neuter gender, is the Substantive to *similia* that agreeth with it. *Nonnulla hujusmodi* many things of like sort. *Nonnulla* being put in the neuter gender is the Substantive to *hujusmodi*.

Q. What if an Adjective of the Neuter Gender be alone without a Substantive?

A. Then it standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive case after him, as if it were a Substantive; as, *Multum lucri* much gain. *Multum* governs the Genitive case *lucri*. *Quantum negotii*, how

how much business? *Quantum* governs the Genitive case *negotii*. *Id operis* that work. *Id* governs the Genitive case *operis*.

Q. In what case may words be put that import a commendment of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a Noun Substantive or Verb Substantive?

A. In the Ablative case or Genitive; as, *Puer bona indolis*, or *Puer bona indolis*, a child of a good towardness. *Bona indolis* is the Ablative case governed of *puer*, and *bona indolis* the Genitive. *Puer boni ingenii* or *Puer bono ingenio*, a child of good *Boni ingenii* is the Genitive case, and *bono ingenio* the Ablative case governed of *puer*.

Q. What case do *Opus* and *Ulus* require?

A. When *Opus* and *Ulus* be Latin for Need, they require an Ablative case; as, *Opus est mihi iudicio*, I have need of thy judgment. *Tuo iudicio* is the Ablative case governed of *Opus*. *Viginti libris usus est filio*, my son hath need of twenty pounds. *Libri viginti minis* is the Ablative case governed of *Ulus*.

Construction of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case.

Q. What Adjectives require a Genitive case?

A. Adjectives that signify desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Cupidus auri*, covetous of money.

Auri is the Genitive case governed of *cupidus* which signifieth desire, *Peritus belli* expert of war.

fare. *Belii* is the Genitive case governed of *peritus*, which signifieth knowledge. *Ignarus omnium* ignorant of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive case governed of *ignarus* which signifieth ignorance. *Fidens animi* bold of heart. *Animi* is the Genitive case governed of *fidens*, which signifies courage. *Dubius mentis* doubtful of mind. *Mentis* is the Genitive case governed of *dubius*, which signifieth fear. *Memor prateriti* mindful of that that is past. *Prateriti* is the Genitive case governed of *memor*, which signifieth remembrance. *Reus furti* accused of theft. *Furti* is the Genitive case governed of *reus*, which signifieth accusing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Genitive case?

A. Nouns Partitives and certain Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of Number.

Q. Which Nouns are Partitives?

A. *Aliquis* some body, *uter* whether, *neuter* neither, *nemo* no body, *nullus* none, *solus* alone, *unus* one, *medius* the middlemost, *quisque* every one, *quicunque* whosoever, *quidam* one, and *quis* for *aliquis* one.

Q. What Noun is an Interrogative?

A. *Quis* who.

Q. Which are Nouns of Number?

A. *Unus* one, *duo* two, *tres* three, *primus* the first; *secundus* the second, *tertius* the third, &c.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Partitive with a Genitive case.

A. *Aliquis nostrum* some one of us.

Nostrum is the Genitive case governed of *aliquis* Partitive.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun of Number with a Genitive case.

A. *Primus omnium* the first of all.

Omnium is the Genitive case governed of *primus*, Noun of Number.

Q. When a Question is asked, how must the answer be made in Latin?

A. The Answer must be made in Latin by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verb, that the question is asked by.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Cujus est fundus? Vicini*, whose ground is it? a neighbours. The Noun *Vicini* that answereth the question, is of the Genitive case, because the question that asketh the question is of the Genitive.

Quid agitur in ludo literario? studetur, what do the boys in the school? they ply their books. The verb *studetur* is of the present tense, because the verb *agitur* by which the question is asked, is of the present tense.

Q. But when is the Answer not made by the same case or tense that the question is asked by?

A. 1. When a question is asked by *cujus*, *cujus*, *cujum*; as, *Cuja est sententia? Ciceronis*, whose sentence is this? *Cicero's*. *Cuja* is the Nominative case, *Ciceronis* the Genitive, because the question is made by *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*, not by *cujus* the Genitive of *qui*.

2. When a question is made by a word that govern divers cases; as, *Quantumisti librum?* For how much bought you the book? for a little. *isti* a verb of buying will govern the Genitive *quantum*, and the Ablative case *parvo* by several rules.

3. When one must answer by one of these Possessives, *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vester* yours; as, *Cujus est domus? non vestra, nostra*, whole house is it? not yours, but ours. *Cujus* that asketh the question is the Genitive of *qui*, and governed of the Substantive *domus*; *nostra* and *vestra* are the Nominative case, singular number, and feminine gender, agreeing with the Substantive *Domus*.

Q.

Q. What case do Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree govern?

A. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put Partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of* or *among*, require a Genitive case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, of the ears the left is the softer. *Aurium* is the Genitive case governed of *mollior*, which is of the Comparative degree.

Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators. *Oratorum* is the Genitive case governed of *eloquentissimus*, which is of the Superlative degree, and put Partitively, as *mollior* also is.

Q. If Nouns of the Comparative degree have *than* or *by* after them, what case do they cause the word following to be?

A. Nouns of the Comparative degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative case, as, *Frigidior glacie* more cold than ice. *Frigidior* of the Comparative degree, makes *glacie* than ice, to be of the Ablative case.

Doctior multo better learned by a great deal. *Multo* by a great deal, is the Ablative case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *doctior*.

Uno pede altior higher by one foot. *Uno pede* by one foot, is the Ablative case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *altior*.

The Dative Case.

Q. **W**hat Adjectives require a Dative case?

A. Adjectives that betoken profit or loss, profit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Labor est utilis corpori*, labour is profitable to the body. *Corpori* is the Dative case governed of *utilis*, signifying profit.

Aequalis Hectori equal to Hector. *Hectori* is the Dative case governed of *aqualis*, signifying likeness. *Idoneus bello* fit for war. *Bello* is the Dative case governed of *idoneus*, signifying likeness.

Jucundus omnibus, pleasant to all persons. *Omnibus* is the Dative case governed of *jucundus*, signifying pleasure.

Parenti supplex, suppliant to his Father. *Parenti* is the Dative case governed of *supplex*, signifying submitting.

Mihi proprium, proper to me. *Mihi* is the Dative case governed of *proprium*, which signifieth belonging to a thing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Dative case?

A. Adjectives of the Passive signification in Nouns and Participles in *us*.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Flebilis, flendus omnibus*, to be lamented of all men. *Omnibus* is the Dative case governed of the Adjective *flebilis* that ends in *ibilis*, or of the Noun Participle in *us*.

Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, to be feared of the enemy. *Hosti* is the Dative case governed of

Adjective *formidabilis*, which ends in *bilis*, or of *formidandus* which is a Participle in *dus*.

Q. What do you mean by a Noun Participle?

A. A Noun which is derived of a Participle, or a Participle turned into a Noun.

The Accusative Case.

Q. What Adjectives govern an Accusative case?

A. Some Adjectives of quantity; as, *longus* long, *latus* broad, *altus* deep (or high) *crassus* thick; for the word signifying the measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative, and (sometime) in the Ablative case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Turris alta centum pedes*, a Tower an hundred foot high. *Centum pedes* are the words signifying the measures of highth, and are put after the Adjective *alta* in the Accusative case.

Arbor lata tres digitos, a tree three fingers broad; *Tres digitos* are the words signifying the measure of breadth, and are put into the Accusative case after *lata*.

Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, a book three inches thick. *Tres pollices* are the words that signify the measure of thickness, and are put after the Adjective *crassus* in the Accusative case, and may be put also in the Ablative case *tribus pollicibus*.

The Ablative Case.

Q. What Adjectives require an Ablative case and sometimes a Genitive?

A. Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty or wanting.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Copia abundans*, abounding in wealth. *Copia* is the Ablative case governed of the Adjective (or rather of the Participle) *abundans*.

Crura thymo plena, thighs laden with thyme; (or rather *crura thymo plenæ*, Bees having their thighs laden with thyme.) *Thymo* is the Ablative case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

Vacua ira, iræ, ab ira, void of anger. *Vacua* governs the Genitive case *iræ*, or the Ablative *ira*, or *ab ira* with a Preposition.

Nulla Epistola inani re aliqua, no Letter not containing some matter. *Re aliqua* is the Ablative case governed of *inani*, which signifieth emptiness.

Ditissimus agri, very wealthy in land. *Agri* is the Genitive case governed of *ditissimus*, which signifieth plenty.

Stultorum plena sunt omnia, all places are full of fools. *Stultorum* is the Genitive case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

Qui nisi mentis inops oblatum respuit aurum, Who but a fool would refuse money when it is offered him; *Mentis* is the Genitive case governed of *inops*, which signifieth emptiness.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu; He that is upright in life and clear from villany, doth not need the Moor's darts.

dart nor bow. *Vita* is the Genitive case governed of *integer*, and *sceleris* is the Genitive case governed of *purus*; because these Adjectives signify emptiness.

Expers Omnium, void of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive case governed of *expers*, which signifieth emptiness.

Corpus inane animæ, a body without a soul. *Animæ* is the Genitive case governed of *inane*, which signifieth emptiness.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative case?

A. These Adjectives, *dignus* worthy, *indignus* unworthy, *præditus* endued, *captus* deprived, *contentus* content, with such others.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Dignus honore* worthy of honour. *Captus oculis* deprived of eyes. *Virtute præditus* endued with virtues. *Paucis contentus* content with a few things.

Q. Which of these may have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb instead of their Ablative case?

A. *Dignus*, *indignus* and *contentus*.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dignus laudari*, worthy to be praised. *Contentus in pace vivere*, content to live in peace.

Construction of Pronouns.

Q. When are these Genitive cases of the Primitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri* and *vestri* to be used?

A. When suffering or passion is signified; as, *Part tuæ* part of thee. *Amor mei* the love of me.

Q. But when are *meus*, *tuus*, *tuus*, *nostri* and *vestri* to be used?

A. When

A. When Possession is signified ; as, *Arsmathy* skill. *Imago tuathy* image.

Q. When are these Genitive cases *nostrum* and *vestrum* to be used ?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives ; as, *Nemo vestrum* none of you ; *aliqui nostrum* some of us ; *major vestrum* the bigger of you ; *maximus natu nostrum* the eldest of us.

Construction of the Verb ; and first with the Nominative Case.

Q. What Verbs will have such after them as they had before them ?

A. *Sum* I am, *forem* I might be, *fit* I am made, *existo* I am in being ; and certain Verbs Passive, as *Dicor* I am said, *vocor* I am called, *salutor* I am saluted, *appellor* I am called, *habeor* I am accounted, *existimor* I am esteemed, *videor* I seem, with other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fama est malum*, fame is an evil thing. *Malus* is the Nominative case after *est*, as *fama* is before it.

Malus cultura fit bonus, an evil person by due ordering (or governance) is made good. *Bonus* is the Nominative case after *fit*, as *malus* is before it.

Cræsus vocatur dives, Cræsus is called rich. *Dives* is the Nominative case after *vocatur*, as *Cræsus* is before it.

Horatius salutatur Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. *Poeta* is the Nominative case after *salutatur*, as *Horatius* is before it.

Malo te divitem esse, quam haberi, I had rather thou wert

wert rich indeed than so accounted. *Divitem* is the Accusative case after *esse*, as *te* is before it.

Q. What other Verbs may have after them a Nominative case of the Noun or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering, as they have a Nominative case of the doer or sufferer?

A. Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting or doing, which be properly called Verbs of gesture; as, *Eo* I go, *incedo* I go, *curro* I run, *sedeo* I sit, *bibo* I drink, *cubo* I lie down, *studeo* I study, *dormio* I sleep, *somnio* I dream.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Incedo claudus* I go lame, *Claudus* is the Noun declaring the manner how I go. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleepeth void of care. *Securus* is a Noun declaring how Peter sleepeth. *Tu cubas supinus* thou liest with thy face upwards. *Supinus* is the Noun declaring the manner how thou liest. *Somnias vigilans* thou dreamest waking, *vigilans* is a Participle declaring the manner how thou dreamest. *Studet stans* study thou standing, *stans* is the Participle declaring how thou must study.

Q. May not these Verbs have before them, and after them an Accusative case?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *Non decet quenquam mere currentem aut mandentem*, It doth not become any man to piss running or eating. *Currentem* is a Participle declaring the circumstance or manner of doing, and agrees with *quenquam*, which signifieth the doer; and therefore is put in the same case with it.

Q. When shall the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after it be put both in one case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be?

A. Ge-

A. Generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb, belong both to one thing ; that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Loquor frequens* I speak often. *Ego* and *frequens* belong both to one thing. *Taceo multus* I hold my peace much. *Ego* and *multus* belong both to one thing. *Scribo epistolas rarissimus* I write letters very seldom. *Ego* and *rarissimus* belong both to one thing. *Ne cessas bibere vinum jejunos*, accustomed not thy self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before. *Tu* and *jejunus* belong both to one thing, and therefore they are put both in one case, as the others also before mentioned.

The Genitive Case.

Q. WHEN doth this Verb *Sum* I am, cause the Noun, Pronoun and Participle following, to be put in the Genitive case ?

A. When it betokeneth or importeth Possession, Owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Hac vestis est patris*, this garment is my fathers. *Patris* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifieth owing.

Inspientis est dicere non putaram, It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought. *Inspientis* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifies a property.

Extrema est dementia discere dediscenda, it is a point

point of the greatest folly in the world, to learn things that must afterwards be unlearned. *Extrema dementiæ* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a property.

Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, it is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. *Orantis* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a duty.

Q. But what Pronouns shall in such manner of speaking, be used in the Nominative case?

A. *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noſter* ours, and *veſter* yours.

Q. Give ſome Examples.

A. *Hic codex eſt meus*, this book is mine. *Meus* is the Nominative caſe, and agreeeth with *codex*. *Hæc domus eſt veſtra*, this houſe is yours. *Veſtra* agreeeth with *domus*. *Non eſt menſuri meum*, it is not my guiſe (or property) to lie. *Meum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood. *Noſtrum eſt injuriam non inferre*, it is our parts not to do wrong. *Noſtrum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood. *Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati*, it is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things alike. *Tuum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood.

Q. What caſe do verbs govern that betoken to eſteem or regard?

A. Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard, require a Genitive caſe betokening value.

Q. Give an Example or two?

A. *Parvi ducitur probitas*, honeſty is reckoned little worth. *Parvi* is the Genitive caſe of the value, governed of *ducitur* which ſignifies to eſteem. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, nobleneſs of birth is very much regarded. *Maximi* is the Genitive caſe of the value, governed of *penditur*, which ſignifieth to regard.

Q. What

Q. What case do Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, quitting or assailing govern?

A. They will have a Genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of; or else an Ablative most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Hic furti se alligat vel furto*, this fellow chargeth himself with theft. *Furti* is the Genitive case of the crime that one is accused of, governed of *alligat*, which is a Verb of accusing, and may be made by the Ablative case *furto*.

Admonuit me errati vel errato, he advised me of a mistake. *Errati* is the Genitive case of the thing that one is advised of, governed of *admonuit*, which is a Verb of warning, and may be made also by the Ablative case *errato*.

De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est, he was condemned of money unlawfully taken. *Pecuniis repetundis* is the Ablative case of the crime that one is condemned of, and is governed of the Verb *damnatus est*, with the Preposition *de* before it.

Q. What case do *satago* to have enough to do, *misereor* to be merciful, and *miseresco* to take pity, require?

A. *Satago*, *misereor* and *miseresco* require a Genitive case.

Q. Give an Example or two?

A. *Rerum suarum satagit*, he hath enough to do of his own matters. *Rerum* is the Genitive case governed of *satagit*. *Miserere mei Deus*, God be merciful unto me. *Mei* is the Genitive case governed of *miserere*.

Q. What case will *reminiscor* to remember, *obliviscor* to forget, *recordor* to call to mind, and *memini* to remember, have?

A. *Remi-*

A. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor* and *memini* will have a Genitive or an Accusative case.

Q Give some Examples.

A. *Reminiscor historia*, I remember the history! *Historia* is the Genitive case governed of *reminiscor*. *Obliviscor carminis*, I forget the song. *Carminis* is the Genitive case governed of *obliviscor*. *Recordor pueritiam*, I call to mind my childhood. *Pueritiam* is the Accusative case governed of *recordor*. *Obliviscor lectionem* I forget my lesson. *Lectionem* is the Accusative case governed of *obliviscor*. *Memini tui vel te*, I remember thee. *Tui* is the Genitive case governed of *memini*, and it may be made by the Accusative case *te*.

Memini de te, I make mention of thee. *Memini* governs an Ablative case with a Preposition, but in another sense.

Egeo or *indigeo tui, vel te*, I have need of thee. *Tui* is the Genitive case governed of *egeo* or *indigeo*, which may be made by the Ablative case *te*. (But this Example belongs properly to the Rule of Verba of plenty and scarceness, which followeth.)

Potior urbis I conquer the city. *Potior voto* I obtain my desire. *Potior* governs a Genitive and an Ablative case, but in different significations.

The Dative Case.

Q What Verbs will have a Dative case?

A. All manner of Verbs put acquisitively.

Q When are Verbs put acquisitively?

A. When they have these tokens *to* or *for* after them.

Q Give an Example or two.

A. Non

A. *Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men. *Omnibus* is the Dative case governed of *dormio* being put acquisitively.

Huic habeo, non tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee. *Huic* and *tibi* are Dative cases governed of *habeo* being put acquisitively.

Q. *What Verbs do belong to this Rule?*

A. Those that betoken profit or disprofit; as, *Commodo* to do a pleasure, *incommodo* to do a displeasure, *noceo* to hurt. To compare; as, *Compareo* to compare, *compono* to compare, *confero* to compare. To give or restore; as, *Dono* to bestow, *reddo* to restore, *refero* to restore. To promise or pay; as, *Promitto* to promise, *pollicor* to assure, *solvo* to pay. To command or shew; as, *Impero* to command, *indico* to declare, *monstro* to shew. To trust; as, *Fido* to trust, *confido* to put trust in, *fidem habeo* to be sure. To obey, or to be against; as, *Obedio* to obey; *adulor* to flatter, *repugno* to resist. To threaten or to be angry with; as, *Minor* to threaten, *indignor* to chafe, *iraſcor* to be angry.

Q. *What other Verbs will have a Dative Case?*

A. *Sum* with its compounds, except *Possum*. Also Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene* and *male*; as, *satisfacio* to satisfy, *benefacio* to do well, *malefacio* to do ill. And finally certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions; *Præ* before, *ad* to, *con* together, *sub* under, *ante* before, *post* after, *ob* for, *in* in, and *inter* between; as, *præluceo* to shine before, *adjicio* to add to, *condono* to pardon, *suboleo* to savour a little, *antesto* to stand before, *posthabeo* to put back, *objicio* to object, *insulto* to insult, and *intersero* to put between.

Q. *What if this Verb Sum, es, fui, be set for habeo I have.*

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be

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111

be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative; and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative case, shall be the Nominative.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Est mihi mater*, I have a mother. *Est* there is, put for *habeo* I have, *mihi* to me, for *ego* I, and *mater* a mother, for *matrem*, and so we say, *est mihi mater*, for *ego habeo matrem*.

Non est mihi argentum, I have no money. *Est* there is, put for *habeo*, *mihi* to me, for *ego* I, and *argentum* money, in the Nominative for *argentum* in the Accusative case, and then we say, *Non est mihi Argentum*, for *ego non habeo argentum*, I have no money.

Q. But what if *Sum* be the Infinitive Mood?

A. Then this Nominative case shall be turned into the Accusative; as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no money. Where *argentum* is the Accusative case coming before the Infinitive mood *esse*, which should have followed the Verb *habere*, had it been made thus in Latin. *Scio te non habere argentum*, I know that thou hast no money, or, I know thee not to have money.

Q. What if *Sum* have after it a Nominative case and a Dative?

A. Then the word that is the Nominative case, may be also the Dative, so that *sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Sum tibi præsidio*, I am to thee a safeguard. *præsidio* which might have been the Nominative case, is turned into the Dative, because *tibi* is the Dative; so that *sum* hath two Dative cases *tibi* and *præsidio*.

Hac res est mihi voluptati, this thing is to me a pleasure; *Voluptati* is the Dative case (which might

might have been the Nominative) because *mibi* is the Dative case after *est*.

Q. Hath only *Sum* a double Dative case in such manner of speaking?

A. No, for many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative case; one the person and another of the thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Do tibi vestem pignori*, I give thee my garment for a pawn. *Tibi* is the Dative case of the person, and *pignori* of the thing, both governed of *do*.

Verto hoc tibi vitio, I impute this for a fault to thee. *Verto* governs the Dative case *tibi*, which is of the person, and *vitio* which is of the thing.

Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, thou accountest this a commendation for thee. *Tibi* is the Dative case of the person, and *laudi* of the thing, both governed of *ducis*.

The Accusative Case.

Q. What Verbs are Transitives?

A. All such as have after them an accusative case, of the doer or sufferer, whether be Active, Commune or Deponent.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Usus promptos facit*, use makes men ready. *Promptos* is the Accusative case after the verb Active.

Femine ludificantur viros, women bes fool men. *Viros* is the Accusative case after the Verb Deponent *ludificantur*.

Largitur pecuniam he bestoweth money. *Pecuniam* is the Accusative case following the Verb Commune *largitur*.

Q. May Verbs Neuters also have an Accusative case?

A. Yes, Verbs Neuters may have an Accusative case of their own signification.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Endymionis somnum dormis*, thou sleepest *Endymion's* sleep. *Dormis* will have the Accusative case *somnum* after it.

Gaudeo gaudium I joy a joy. *Gaudium* followeth *gaudeo*. *Vivo vitam* I live a life. *Vitam* followeth *vivo*, because it is of its own signification.

Q. What Verbs will have two Accusative cases after them, one of the sufferer, and another of the things?

A. Verbs of asking, teaching and araying.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Rogo te pecuniam*, I ask thee money. *Te* the Accusative case of the sufferer, and *pecuniam* of the thing follow *rogo* a Verb of asking.

Doceo te literas, I teach thee letters. *Te* the Accusative case of the sufferer, and *literas* of the thing, follow *doceo* a Verb of teaching.

Quod te jamdudum hortor, which I have exhorted thee to a good while. *Te* is the Accusative case of the sufferer and *quod* of the thing, both which follow *hortor* a Verb of teaching.

Exuo me gladium, I put my sword off me. *Me* the Accusative case of the sufferer, and *gladium* of the thing, do both follow *exuo* a Verb of araying.

The Ablative Case.

Q. What Ablative case do all Verbs require?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative case of the Instrument, (put with this sign *with* before it) or of the cause or of the manner of doing.

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Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ferit eum gladio*, he striketh him with a sword. *Gladio* is the Ablative case of the Instrument, and governed of *ferit*.

Taceo metu, I hold my tongue for fear. *Metu* is the Ablative case of the cause, governed of *taceo*.

Summa eloquentia causam egit, he pleaded with singular eloquence. *Summa eloquentia* is the Ablative case of the manner of doing, governed of *egit*.

Q. In what case is the word of Price put after Verbs?

A. The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Vendidi auro*, I sold it for gold. *Auro* is the word of price put after *vendidi* in the Ablative case.

Emptus sum argento, I am bought for money. *Argento* is the word of price, put after *emptus sum*, the Ablative case.

Q. What Genitive cases are excepted when they put alone without Substantives?

A. *Tanti* for so much, *quanti* for how much, *pluris* for more, *minoris* for less, *tantis* for so many if you will, *tantidem* for just so much, *quantumvis* for as much as you please, *quancunque* for how much soever.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum?* for how much bought you this horse? *Certe pluris quam vellem* truly for more than I would. *Quanti* is the Genitive case governed of *mercatus es*, and *pluris* is the Genitive case governed of *mercatus sum* understood, because they are put without Substantives.

Q. What Adverbs may we always use after the word of price instead of their casuals?

A. *Commodum*

A. *Carius* dearer, *vilius* cheaper, *melius* better, and *pejus* worse.

Q. What case will Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying loading and unloading have?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Affluis opibus*, thou aboundest in wealth. *Opibus* is the Ablative case governed of *affluis*, which signifieth plenty.

Expleote fabulis, I fill thee with tales. *Fabulis* is the Ablative case governed of *expleo*, which signifieth filling.

Spoliavi me bonis omnibus, he plundered me of all my goods. *Bonis* is the Ablative case governed of *spoliavi*, which signifieth emptying.

Oneras stomachum cibo, thou overchargest thy stomach with meat. *Cibo* is the Ablative case governed of *oneras* which signifieth loading.

Levabo te hoc onere, I will ease thee of this burden. *Onere* is the Ablative case governed of *levabo*, which signifieth unloading.

Q. What other Verbs will have an Ablative case?

A. *utor* to use, *fungor* to exercise a duty, *fruo* to enjoy, *potior* to obtain, *lato* to be glad, *gaudeo* to rejoice, *dignor* to vouchsafe, *mutuo* to change, *munero* to reward, *communico* to communicate, *afficio* to affect, *prosequor* to pursue, *impertio* to make partaker, *impertior* to be made partaker.

Q. What Verbs will have an Ablative case with a, ab, e, ex or de?

A. Verbs that betoken receiving, distance or taking away.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Accipit literas à Petro*, he received a Letter from Peter. *Petro* is the Ablative case with the Preposition *à* governed of *accipit* a Verb of receiving.

Audiui ex nuntio, I heard by the Messenger. *Nuntio* is the Ablative case with the Preposition *ex*, governed of *audiui*, a Verb of receiving.

Longe distat à nobis, he is far distant from us. *Nobis* is the Ablative case with the Preposition *à* governed of *distat*.

Eripui te è malis, I delivered thee from evils. *Malis* is the Ablative case with the Preposition *è* governed of *eripui*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. When may this Ablative case be turned into a Dative?

A. After Verbs of taking away; as, Subtraxi mihi cingulum, he snatcht my girdle from me. *Mihi* is the Dative case governed of *subtraxi*, a Verb of taking away.

Eripuit illi vitam, he took his life violently from him. *Illi* is the Dative case governed of *eripuit*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. What Ablative cases may Verbs of comparing exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case of the word that signifies the measure of exceeding.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Praefero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. *Gradibus* is the word that signifies the measure of exceeding, and is governed of *praefero*, a Verb of comparing.

Paulo intervallo illum superat, he is beyond the other but a little space. *Intervallo* the word signifying the measure of exceeding, is the Ablative case governed of *praefero*, a Verb of comparing.

Q. What is the Rule of the Ablative case absolute?

A. A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive; joined with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed shall be put in the Ablative case absolute.

Q. Give

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt*, the King coming the enemies fled. The Noun Substantive *Rege*, joined with the Participle *veniente* having no word whereon it could be governed, is put in the Ablative case absolute.

Me duce vinces, I being Captain thou shalt overcome. *Me* a Pronoun Substantive joined with the Participle *existente* understood, and having no other word whereon to be governed, is put in the Ablative case absolute.

Q. How may the Ablative case absolute be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *dum* whilst, *cum*, when, *quando* when, *si* if, *quanquam* although, *postquam* after that.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente* the King coming, *id est*, that is, *dum veniret Rex*, whilst the King came. *Me duce*, I being Captain, *id est*, that is, *Si ego dux fuero*, if I shall be captain.

Construction of Pronouns.

Q. What case will a Verb Passive have after him?

A. A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Virgilius legitur à me*, Virgil is read of me. *Me* is the Ablative case with the Preposition *à* which is governed of *legitur* a Verb Passive.

Tibi fama petatur, let fame be sought for by thee. *Tibi* is the Dative case governed of *petatur* a Verb Passive.

Q. When shall the same Ablative or Dative case be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. When the English is made into Latin by the Verb Active.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Ego lego Virgilium*, I read Virgil. *A me* of me is turned into *ego* I. *Petis tu famam*, thou maist seek for fame: *Tibi* the Dative case is here turned into the Nominative *tu*.

Gerunds.

Q. What case will Gerunds and Supines have?

A. Gerunds and Supines will have such case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

Ortium scribendi literas, leisure of writing letters. *Literas* is the Accusative case governed of the Gerund in *di*, *scribendi*, because the Verb *scribo* that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

Ad consulendum tibi, to provide for thee. *Tibi* the Dative case governed of the Gerund *consulendum*, because the verb *consulo* will have a Dative case.

Auditum Poetas, to hear Poets. *Poetas* is the Accusative case governed of the Supine *auditum*, because the Verb *audio* governs an Accusative case.

Q. When shall the English of the Infinitive mood be made by the Gerund in *di*?

A. After any of these Nouns Substantive *studium* a desire, *causa* a reason, *tempus* time, *gratia* the cause, *otium* leisure, *ocasio* an occasion, *libido* desire, *speratio* hope, *opportunitas* opportunity, *voluntas* will, *modus* manner, *ratio* a reason, *gestus* a gesture, *satietas* fulness, *potestas* power, *licentia* licence, *consuetudo* custom, *consilium*

filium purpose, *vis* power, *norma* a rule, *amor* the love, *cupido* desire, *locus* opportunity, and other like, if the Verb should be of the Active voice.

Q. After what else is the Gerund in di used?

A. After certain Adjectives; as, *Cupidus visendi* desirous of seeing. *Certus cundi* resolved to go. *Petrus jactulandi* skilful in darting. *Gnarus bellandi* expert in feats of arms.

Q. When one hath the English of the Participle of the Present tense with this sign of or with, coming after a Noun Adjective, how shall it be put in the making Latin?

A. In the Gerund in do; as, *Defessus sum ambulando* I am weary with walking. [With walking] is made in Latin by the Gerund in do, *ambulando*.

Q. When else shall the Participle of the Present tense in Latin making, be put in the Gerund in do?

A. When it cometh without a Substantive with this sign in or by before him.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Cesar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est*, Cesar got glory by giving, by succouring, and by pardoning. The Participles [giving, succouring, and pardoning] having by before them, are made in the Gerund in do.

In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem, they spend this whole day in getting ready. The Participle [getting ready] having in before it, is made in Latin by the Gerund in do.

Q. How may the same Gerund in do be used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Deterrent a bibendo*, they deter or affright them from drinking. *Bibendo* is used with a Preposition *a*.

Ab amando from loving, *amando* is used with the Preposition *ab*:

Cogitat de edendo, he thinketh of eating. *Edendo* is used with *de*.

Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est, the manner of writing is joined with speaking. *Loquendo* is used with *cum*.

Q. When may the English of the Infinitive Mood be put in the Gerund in *dum*?

A. When it cometh after a reason, and sheweth the cause of a reason.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum vereor*, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business. [*I do my business*] coming after the reason (or clause) [*I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me*] and shewing the cause: why I fear, is put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. How else is the Gerund in *dum* used?

A. After one of these Prepositions, *ad* to, *ob* for, *propter* because of, *inter* between, *ante* before.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ad capiendum hostes*, to take the enemies. *Ob* (vel *propter*) *redimendum captivos*, for to redeem prisoners. *Inter cœnandum*, at supper while. *Ante damnandum* before they be condemned.

Q. When one hath this English must or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb *oportet*, how may it be put in Latin?

A. In the Gerund in *dum*, with this Verb *est* set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be the Dative.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Abeundum est mihi*, I must go hence. The English must, that (if it had been made by *oportet*) should

should have been *oportet me*, I must, is made by the Gerund and the Verb *est*, *Abeundum est*, I must go; and the word *I*, that seems in English to be the Nominative case, is made in Latin by the Dative case *mihi*.

Supines.

Q What is the first Supine that hath the Active signification put after it?

A. After Verbs and Participles that betoken moving to a place.

Q Give an Example.

A. *Eo Cubitum*, I go to lie down. *Cubitum* is the first Supine put after the Verb *eo*.

Spectatum admissum teneatis amici, being suffered to see, friends, can you forbear laughing? *Spectatum* is the first Supine governed of the Participle *admissi*.

Q What is the later Supine, which hath the Passive signification put after it?

A. After these Nouns Adjectives, *dignus* worthy; *indignus* unworthy, *turpis* filthy, *sædus* ugly, *proclivis* prone, *facilis* easie, *odiosus* hateful, *mirabilis* wonderful, *optimus* the best, and such like.

Q How may the same Supine also be turned?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive; as it may indifferently be said in Latin; *Facile factum* or *facile fieri* easie to be done, *factum* being the later Supine, and *fieri* the Infinitive Passive, either of which may be put after the Active *facile*:

Turpe dictum or *turpe dici*, dishonest to be spoken. *dictum* is the latter Supine, and *dici* is the Infinitive Passive put after *turpe*.

The

The Time.

Q. *IN what case be Nouns put that betoken time?*

A. Nouns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative case; as, *Nocte vigilas*, thou watchest in the night. *Nocte* is put in the Ablative case, because it signifieth [in the night] which is part of time.

Luce dormis, thou sleepest in the day. *Luce* is put in the Ablative case, because it signifieth part of time [in the day.]

Q. *But how are Nouns used that betoken continual term of time without ceasing or intermission?*

A. In the Accusative case; as, *Sexaginta annos natus*, threescore years old. *Sexaginta annos* is the Accusative case, because it signifieth a continuance of time, threescore years.

Hyemem totam sternis, thou snortest all winter. *Hyemem totam* is the Accusative case, because it signifieth a continual term of time, [all Winter.]

Space of Place.

Q. *IN what case be Nouns put that betoken space between place and place?*

A. Commonly in the Accusative case; as, *Pedem hinc ne discesseris*, go not thou a foot from this place.

Pedem is the Noun put in the Accusative case, because it signifieth the space of a foot.

A Place.

Q. How are Nouns appellatives (i.e. common names) or names of great places put?

A. Nouns appellatives or names of great places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Vivo in Anglia.* I live in England. *Anglia* is the proper name of a great place or Country, with the Preposition *in* put after *vivo*, the Verb that signifieth in a place.

Veni per Galliam in Italiam, I came by France into Italy. *Galliam* is the proper name of a great place, with the Preposition *per* put after the Verb *veni*, which signifieth by a place; and *Italiam* is the proper name of a great place, with the Preposition *in*, which is put after *veni*, signifying to a place.

Proficiscor ex urbe, I go a journey out of the City. *Urbe* is a Noun appellative put with the Preposition *ex*, after the Verb *proficiscor*, which signifieth from a place.

Q. How shall a Noun signifying in a place or at a place, be put, if the place be a proper name of the first or second declension and singular number?

A. It shall be put in the Genitive case; as, *Vixit Londini*, he lived at London. *Londini* is a Noun proper, signifying at a place, of the second Declension and singular number, and therefore it is put in the Genitive case.

Studuit Oxonia, he studied at Oxford. *Oxonia* is a Noun proper of the first Declension, and Singular number,

number, signifying at a place, and is therefore put in the Genitive case.

Q. What Nouns Appellatives (or common) are thus used in the Genitive case?

A. These Nouns, Humi on the ground, domi at home, militia in warfare, belli in war.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Procumbit humi tos, the Ox lieth on the ground. Humi is of the second Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive case, as if it were a proper name.

Militia enutritus est, he was brought up in warfare. Militia is of the first Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive case like a proper name.

Domi bellicque otiosi vivitis, ye live idle at home and in war. Domi and belli are both of the second Declension and singular number, and are put in the Genitive case, as if they were proper names.

Q. But what if the proper name of the place be of the third Declension, or of the Plural number?

A. Then shall it be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Militavit Carthagini or Carthagine, he was a Soldier at Carthage, Carthagini is of the third Declension and singular number, and is therefore put in the Dative case, and may also be put in the Ablative Carthagine.

Athenis natus est, he was born at Athens. Athenis is of the first Declension, and of the Plural number, and is therefore put in the Dative or Ablative case.

Q. What common name of place may be likewise used in the Dative or Ablative case?

A. Romae.

A. *Rus* the Countrey; as, *Ruri* or *rure educatus est*, he was brought up in the Countrey.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie to a place?

A. It shall be put in the Accusative case without a Preposition; as, *Eo Romam Igo* to Rome. *Romam* signifieth to a place, and is therefore put without a Preposition in the Accusative case.

Q. What common names of place may be likewise used in the Accusative case?

A. *Domus* and *Rus*; as, *Consero me domum*, I betake my self home. *Recipio me rus*, I go back again into the countrey.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie from a place or by a place?

A. It shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition; as, *Discessit Londino*, he went from London. *Prosestus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam*, he went by London to Cambridge.

Q. What common names be likewise put in the Ablative case without a Preposition?

A. *Domus* and *Rus*; as, *Abiit domo*, he went from home. *Rure reversus est*, he is returnened out of the countrey.

Impersonals.

Q. How may one know a Verb Impersonal?

A. A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before it, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly its sign.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Decet* it becometh, *oportet aliquem esse* there must be some body.

Q. But

Q. But what if the Verb Impersonal have neither of these words before it?

A. Then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Me oportet*, I must. *Me* that seemeth as if it should be the Nominative *ego*, is the Accusative case, because the verb *oportet* will have such a case after it.

Tibi licet, thou mayest: *Tibi*, which seemeth as if it should be the Nominative case, is made by the Dative case, because the Verb impersonal *licet* will have a Dative case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Genitive case?

A. Interest it concerneth, refert it mattereth, and est for interest it concerneth, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cujus*, the Ablative cases of Pronouns Possessives.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Interest *omnium recte agere*, it concerneth all mento do rightly. *Omnium* is the Genitive case governed of interest.

Tua refert teipsum nosse, it concerneth thee to know thy self. *Tua* is the Ablative case of the Pronoun Possessive *tuus* put after *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. *Libet* it listeth, *licet* it is lawful, *pate* it is manifest, *liquet* it is clear, *constat* it is manifest, *placet* it pleaseeth, *expedit* it is expedient, *prodest* it profiteeth, *sufficit* it sufficeth, *vacat* it is at leifore, *accidit* it befallerh, *convenit* it agreeeth, *contingit* it happeneth, and other like.

Q. What Impersonals will have an Accusative case only?

A. *Delectat* it delighteth, *dece* it becometh, *juvat* it helpeth, *oportet* it behoverh.

Q. What

Q. What Impersonals will have also a Genitive case beside the Accusative?

A. *Pœnitēt* it repenteth, *tadēt* it irketh, *pudēt* it ashameth, *miseret* it pitieth, *miserescit* it beginneth to pity; as, *noſtri noſmet pœnitēt* it repenteth us of our selves.

Noſtri is the Genitive case plural, and *noſmet* the Accusative case after *pœnitēt*. *Me civitatē tadēt* it irketh me of the City. *Civitatis* is the Genitive, and *me* is the Accusative case after *tadēt*. *Pudēt me negligentia* I am ashamed of my negligence. *Me* is the Accusative case, and *negligentia* is the Genitive after *pudēt*. *Miseret me tui* I pity thee. *Me* is the Accusative case, and *tui* the Genitive after *miseret*. *Me illorum miserescit* I begin to pity them. *Me* is the Accusative case, and *illorum* the Genitive after *miserescit*.

Q. What case do Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, being formed of Neuters govern?

A. They govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Parcatur sumptui* let cost be spared. *Sumptui* is the Dative case governed of the Verb impersonal *parcatur*; because we say *parcamus pecunia* let us spare cost, making the Verb Neuter *parcamus* to govern the Dative case *pecunia*.

Q. What will a Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice govern?

A. Like case as other Verbs Passives have; as, *Benefit multis à Principe*, it is done well to many by the Prince.

The Impersonal Passive *Benefit* hath an Ablative case with a Preposition after him, because Personal Passives have so.

Q. But is the Ablative case with a Preposition always pressed after Impersonal Passives?

I

A. No,

A. No, many times the case is not expressed, but understood; as, *maxima vi certatur*, it is fought with very great force (*subaudi* understand) *ab illis* of them.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, how may we change it?

A. We may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal *itur*; as, *In ignem posita est, fletur*, she is put into the fire, it is wept (of them) or they weep.

The Verb *fletur* being a Neuter, is changed into the Impersonal *fletur*; because a deed is signified to be done of many, for many wept.

A Participle.

Q. What case do Participles govern?

A. Participles govern such cases as Verbs they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fruiturus amicis*, like to enjoy his friends. *Fruiturus* governs the Ablative case *amicis*, because the Verb *frui* that it comes of, will have an Ablative case. *Consulens tibi* consulting for thee. *Tibi* is in the dative case governed of the Participle *Consulens*, because the Verb *consulo* will have a dative case. *Dilegendus ab omnibus* to be beloved of all men. *Omnibus* is the Ablative case with a Preposition after *gendus*, because the Verb Passive *diligor* that it comes of, will have an ablative case with a Preposition.

Q. How many ways may Participles be changed into Nouns?

A. Four manner of ways.

Q. Which is the first?

A. W

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb which it cometh of

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Appetens vini* greedy of wine.

The word *appetens* governs a Genitive case, whereas the Verb *appeto* governs an Accusative; and therefore the Participle is turned into a Noun.

Q. Which is the second?

A. When it is compounded of a Preposition which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Indoctus* untaught.

Indoctus is compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *doceo* is never compounded withal; and therefore it is a Noun, not a Participle. *Innocens* innocent. *Innocens* is also compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *noceo* is not compounded withal.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Amans* loving, *amantior* more loving, *amantissimus* very loving; *doctus* learned, *doctior* more learned, *doctissimus* most learned.

Q. What is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expressed difference of time.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Homo laudatus* a man laudable. *Puer amatus*, id est, *amari dignus*. a child worthy to be loved.

Q. How are all these properly called?

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. What Cases do Participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns?

A. A Genitive case, as, *Fugitans litium* avoiding of suits. *Indoctus pila* unskilful at ball. *Cupidissimus tui* very desirous of thee. *Lactis abundans* abounding in milk.

Q. What signification have these Participle *perosus*, *exosus* and *pertæsus*, when they govern an accusative case?

A. Always the Active; as, *Exosus savitiam* hating cruelty. *Vitam pertæsus* weary of life.

The Adverb.

Q. What Adverbs require a Genitive case?

A. Adverbs of quantity, time and place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Multum lucri* much gain.

Multum is an Adverb of quantity, which governs the Genitive case *lucri*. *Tunc temporis* at that time. *Tunc* is an Adverb of time and governs the Genitive case *temporis*. *Ubique gentium* in every Country. *Gentium* is the Genitive case plural governed by *ubique* every where, which is an Adverb of place.

Q. What Adverbs will have a Dative case?

A. Certain that come of Nouns which have a Dative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Venit obviam illi* he came to meet him.

illi is the Dative case governed of *obviam*, because *obvius* the Noun Adjective will have a Dative case.

Cantat similiter huic he sings like this man.

Huic is the Dative case governed of the Adjective *similiter*, because the Adjective *similis* of which it comes, will have a Dative.

Q. What Dative Cases are used Adverbially?

A. *Tempori* in time, *luci* by day, *vesperi* in the evening; as, *Tempori surgendum* we must rise in due time: *Vesperi cubandum* we must go to bed in the evening: *Luci laborandum* we must labour by d.y.

Q. What Adverbs will have an Accusative case?

A. Certain Adverbs which come of Prepositions which have an Accusative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

Propius urbem nearer the City.

Propius will have an Accusative case, because *prope* the Preposition hath such a case.

Proxime castra next to the tents,

Castra is the Accusative case governed of *Proxime*, because *prope* the Preposition that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of Comparison.

The Conjunction.

Q. What Conjunctions couple like Cases?

A. Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four, *quam*, *nisi*, *praterquam*, *an*; as, *Xenophon & Plato fuere aequales*. *Xenophon* and *Plato* were equals,

The Conjunction Copulative & couples the two nominative cases *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

Q. But are they never put between divers Cases?

A. Yes sometimes; *Studui Romæ & Athenis* I studied at Rome and at Athens.

Et couples between *Romæ* of the Genitive and

Athenis of the Ablative case, *Est liber meus & fratris* It is mine and my brothers book. *Et* couples between *meus* of the Nominative, and *fratris* of the Genitive case. *Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris*, I bought land for an hundred pound and more. *Et* couples between *nummis* of the Ablative, and *pluris* of the Genitive case.

Q. What Conjunctions commonly joyn like Moods and Tenses together?

A. Copulatives and Disjunctives; as, Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant: Peter and John pray and preach.

The Conjunction Copulative (*&*) couples *precabantur* and *docebant* together, which are both of the Indicative mood, and Preterimperfect tense.

Q. But do they not couple divers tenses?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, Et habetur & refertur tibi à me gratia, I both do thank you, and will thank you.

Habetur the Present tense, and *refertur* the Future tense, are coupled together by *&*.

The Preposition.

Q. What Preposition is sometime not expressed and understood?

A. This Preposition in, nevertheless the case word is put in the Ablative case; as, Habeo te loco parentis, I have thee in stead of a Father or Mother that is, in loco in stead.

Q. What case doth a Verb compound require for times?

A. A Verb Compound requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withal.

Q. G

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Exeo domo* I go out of the house.

Domo is the Ablative case governed of the Preposition *ex*, that *exeo* is compounded withal. *Prætereo te insalutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted. *Te* is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *præter*, which *prætereo* is compounded withal. *Ad templum* I go to the Church.

Templum is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *ad*, wherewith *adeo* is compounded.

The Interjection.

Q. **W**hat case do Interjections require?

A. Certain Interjections require a Nominative case; certain, a Dative; certain, an Accusative, and certain a Vocative.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Nominative case.

A. *O festus dies hominis*; O the jovial day of a man.

Dies is the Nominative case governed of the Interjection *O*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Dative case.

A. *Hei mihi*: Wo is me.

Mihi is the Dative case governed of *hei*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires an Accusative case.

A. *Heu stirpem invisam*: O the hated stock.

Stirpem is the Accusative case governed of *heu*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection governing the Vocative case.

A. *Proh sancte Jupiter*: O holy Jupiter.

Jupiter is the Vocative case governed of *Proh*.

Q What other case will *Proh* have?

A. The same *Proh* will have an Accusative case as, *Proh Deū atque hominum fidem*, O the faith of the gods and of men.

Fidem is the Accusative case governed of *Proh*.

THE

THE
EXAMPLES
OF THE
English Rules

Grammatically Construed.

and the first Words, especially
of the NOUNS and VERBS set
down in the Margin, referring to the

INDEX,

how to Decline them.

very necessary for all such as would
Thoroughly TEACH or LEARN that
Second Part of the

COMMON ACCIDENCE.

THE

p. II

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Тн

p Periclitor

Tu thou & and pater (thy) father p periclitor are in jeopardy.

q Acersso

r Ira

s Amor

t Quis

u Votum

x Percutio

y Pectus

z Fio

a Robur

b Surgo

c Diluculo

d Sum

e Saluber

f Scio

g Jucundum

Pater (thy) father & and Praceptor (thy) q accersunt lend for m te thee. r Ira the falling amantium of lovers h est is redintegratio the renewal of amoris of love. Enim for t quid what nisi but prayers h supersunt remain.

x Percussit (she) strook y pectora (her) quoque and also y pectus (her) breast z fiunt be a robora oak.

b Surgere to rise c diluculo betimes in the morning d est is e saluberrimum a very wholesom thing.

f Scire to know multum much, d est is g jucundissima vita a most pleasant life.

The second Concord:

h Cernor

i Incertus

* Res

Certus amicus a sure friend h cernitur is tried i incerta * re in a doubtful matter.

Homo a man armatus armed. Ager a field colto be tilled. Hic vir this man d est is meus her Master.

k Beatus

Rex the King & and Regina the Queen (d are) k beati blessed.

The third Concord.

l Sapi

m Loquor

n Paucus

o Venio

p Tempus

q Qui

r Primus

s Omnis

Vir the man l sapit is wise qui which m loquor speaketh n pauca few (words.)

o Veni I came in p tempore in time, q quod d est is r primum the chiefest s omnium * rerum things.

tu Thou t dormis sleepest multum much & and t Dormis
 tas drinkeſt ſape often, ambo p quæ both which u Poto
 (ings) d ſunt are x inimica hurtful y corpori to the x Inimicus
 y. Corpus
 Gaudeo I am glad quod that tu thou bene z vales z Valco
 in good health. Gaudeo I am glad a te that thou a Tu
 z valere art in good health.
 Tubeo I bid ut that tu thou b abeas go hence. b Abeo
 Tubeo I bid a te that thou b abire go hence. c Hateo
 Habuit he had d equum a horſe, & and e mulam d Equus
 e Mula
 rule f quos which g vendidit he fold. f Qui
 Imperium the rule & and dignitas the dignity f qua g Vendo
 ch h petiſti thou haſt required. h Peto
 Arcus the bow & and i calami the arrows k ſunt i Calamus
 l bona good. Arcus the bow & and i calami the k Sum
 l Bonis
 ows f quæ which m fregiſti thou haſt broken. m Frango

The Caſe of the Relative.

St (he) is miſer wretched qui who n admiratur n Admiror
 admireth o nummos money. o Nummus
 Felix (he is) happy f quem whom p aliena q peri- p Alienus
 other mens harms r faciunt do make ſ cautum q Periculum
 ry. c Facio
 f Cautus
 Noli do not thou u amare love x divitias riches t Nolo
 od which k eſt is y ſordidiſſimum the baſeſt z om- u Amo
 m of all things. x Divitia
 y Sordidus
 z Omnis
 Hei wo a mihi to me, qualis what one b erat was a Ego
 b Erat he was talis ſuch a one, c qualem as b Sum
 quam d vidi I never ſaw. c Qualis
 Quibus to whom f voluſti (thou) wouldeſt g me d Video
 t l g agere ſhould give, h gratias thanks, g egi I e Qui
 e given (thanks.) f Volo
 g Ago
 e Qui- h Gratias

i Res
k Facio

e *Quibus* i rebus with what things adductus moved k *fecisti* hast thou done (it ?)

l Narro
m Video
n Locus
o Deductus
p Sentio

e *Qua* which things nunc now non b est the not locus time l *narrandi* to tell.

m *Vides* thou seest in e *quem* n *locum* unto pals res the matter b *sit* is o *deducta* brought;

p *Senties* thou shalt perceive qui vir what low b *sim* I am.

q Uter

e *Quarum* i rerum of which things q *utram* uel *im* I desire minus less non *possum* I cannot easily r *existimare* esteem.

r Existimo

i Nofco

t Ille

u Incipio

x Hic

y Omnis

z De

* Tu

a Qui

b Habes

c Proceo

d Statuo

e Utor

f Virtus

g Sum

h Bonus

i Imperator

k Romanus

l Ingreior

m Habeo

n Occido

o Sui

p Appellor

Ego I non s *novi* knew not t *illum* him e *cuius* for whose sake u *incipis* thou beginnest x b (matter.)

y *Omnia* all things z *dabuntur* shall be given thee a *quibus* of which b *habes* thou hast opus

a *Cui* whom *utrum* whether c *procedam* I go *obuiam* to meet *nondum* d *statui* (I) have determined.

e *Ut*re use f *virtute* vertue, a *qua* than which nothing g est is h *melius* better.

Quantus how great a man g erat was *Julius* a *quo* i *Imperatore* who being General, k *Roma* Romans *primum* first l *ingressi sunt* entred into *tanniam* Britain.

m *Habuit* (he) had *ferrum* a knife a *quo* with n *occideret* he would have slain o se himself.

*Avi*s the bird a *qua*e which p *appellatur* is *Passer* a Sparrow; or, *avi*s the bird qui which pellatur is called *Passer* a Sparrow.

g *Est*ne is not * *ea* that *Lutetia*s a *quam* which we q *dicimus* do call r *Parisi*os Paris? g *Est*ne * *ea* that *Lutetia*. a *quos* which nos we q *dicimus* call r *Parisi*os Paris?

* is

q Dico

r Parisii

Construction of Nouns Substantives.

Grandia the eloquence *f Cicero* of Cicero. *Opus* *f Cicero*
 the work *t Virgili* of Virgil. *Amator* a lover *t Virgili*
Studiorum of studies. *Dogma* the opinion *x Platonis* *u Stadium*
Plato. *x Plato*
Multa many things *z impedi* have letted
me. *b Pauca* a few things *c similia* like *d his* to. *a Ego*
e nonnulla some things *hujusmodi* of this sort. *b Facus*
Multum *g Lucri* much gain. *h Quantum* *i negotii* *c Similis*
 much business? *k Id* *l operis* that work. *d Hic*
 er a boy *m bona* *n indole* of a good towardness; *e Nonnullus*
 er a boy *m bonæ* *n indolis* of a good towardness; *f Multum*
 a child *m bonæ* *o ingenio* of a good wit. *g Lucrum*
us est *p mihi* I have need *q tuo* *r judicio* of thy *h Quantum*
 ment. *usus* *sest* *r filio* my son hath need *viginti* *i Negotium*
 of twenty pounds. *k Is*
o Ingenium *p Ego* *q Tuus* *r Judicium* *f Sum* *t Filius* *u Minus*
n Indoles

Construction of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case.

Avidus covetous *x auri* of gold. *Peritus* expert *x Aurum*
y belli of war. *Ignarus* ignorant *z omnium* of all *y Bellum*
g. Fidens bold *a animi* of courage. *Dubius* doubt- *z Omnis*
o mentis of mind. *Memor* mindful *c prateriti* of *a Animus*
 which is past. *Reus* accused *d furti* of theft. *b Mens*
quis some one *e nostrum* of us. *Primus* the first *c Præteritus*
ni of all. *d Furtum*
Gujus fundus whose ground *k est* is it? *i Vicini* *e Ego*
 neighbours. *f Omnis*
g Quid *h Sum* *i Vicinus*

k Ago
l Ludus
m Literarius
n Cujus
o Cicero
p Quantum
q Emo
r Liber
s Parvus
t Quis
u Vester
x Noster
y Sinister
z Auris
a Eloquent
b Orator
c Frigidus
d Glacies
e Doctus
f Multus

g *Quid* k *agitur* what is done in l *ludo* m in the school ? *Studetur* it is studied, that boys ply their books.

n *Cuja sententia* whose saying h *est* is it ? o Cicero's. p *Quanti* for how much q *emisti* have bought r *librum* the book ? s *Parvo* for a little t *Cujus* whose h *est* is *domus* the house ? non *stra* not yours sed but x *nostra* ours

y *Sinistra* the left h *est* is *mollior* the softer z *um* of the ears.

Cicero (is) a *eloquentissimus* the eloquentest *torum* of the Orators.

c *Frigidior* more cold d *glacie* than ice.

e *Doctior* better learned f *multo* by much.

g *Altior* higher h *uno* i *pede* by one foot.

The Dative Case.

k Corpus
l Hector
m Bellum
n Omnis
o Parens
p Ego

L *Abor* labour *est* is *utilis* profitable k *corpori* body. *Aequalis* equal l *Hectori* to Hector *neus* fit m *bellum* for war. *Fecundus* pleasant n *omni* all persons. *Supplex* suppliant o *parenti* to his p *Proprium* proper p *mibi* to me.

Flebilis or *flendus* to be lamented n *omnibus* men.

q Hostis

Formidabilis or *formidandus* to be feared q *h* his enemy.

The Accusative Case.

r Altus
s Latus
t Digressus

T *Urris* a tower r *alta* high centum i *pedes* a hundred foot. *Arbor* a tree s *lata* broad t *rest*

three fingers. *Liber* a book *crassus* thick *tres* u *Pollex*
pollices or *tribus* u *pollicibus* three inches. x *Tres*

The Ablative Case.

Abundans abounding y *copiis* in wealth. z *Crura* y *Copia*
 thighs a *plena* loaden b *thymo* with thyme. *Va-* z *Crus*
 void *ira ira* or *ab ira* of anger. *Nulla epistola* no a *Plenus*
 letter *inanis* void c *aliqua* d *re* of some matter. *Di-* b *Thymus*
ffimus very rich e *ag i* in ground. f *Omnia* all places c *Aliquis*
sunt are a *plena* full h *stultorum* of fools. *Qui* d *Res*
 who *nisi* but *inops* (one that is) empty i *mentis* of e *Ager*
 understanding k *respuat* would refuse *aurum* gold f *Omnis*
oblatus being offered? *Integer* (a man that is) up- g *Sum*
 right *vita* of life, *que* and *purus* clear from m *sceleris* h *Sinitus*
 sickness, *non neget* needeth not o *jaculis* the darts i *Ment*
lauri of the Moors, *nec nor* p *arcu* the bow. *Ex-* k *Respuo*
 void *somnium* of all things. *Corpus* a body l *Oblatus*
 void of *anima* a soul. m *Scelus*
Dignus worthy q *honore* of honour. *Captus* deprived n *Egeo*
 of eyes. *Præditus* endued s *virtute* with vir- o *faculum*
 e. *Contentus* t *paucis* with few things. p *Arcus*
Dignus worthy u *laudari* to be praised. *Contentus* q *Horor*
 content z *vivere* to live in y *pace* in peace. r *Oculus*
 s *Virtus*
 t *Paucus*
 u *Laudor*
 x *Vivo*
 y *Pax*

Construction of the Pronouns

Ars part z *tui* of thee. *Amor* the love a *mei* of me. z *Tu*
Ars b *tua* thy art. *Imago* b *tua* thy image. a *Ego*
Nemo none z *vestrum* of you. *Aliquis* some one b *Tuus*
rum of us. d *Major* the bigger z *vestrum* of you d *Magis*
maxima e *nati* the eldest a *nostrum* of us. e *Natus*

Construction of the Verb; and first with Nominative Case.

f Sum
g Malus
h Fio
i Vocor
k Salutor
l Tu
m Dives
n Habeor
o Dormio
p Cubo
q Somnio
r Studeo
s Quisquam
t Meio
u Currrens
x Mandens

y Epistola
z Assuesco
a Bibo

Fama fame f est is malum an evil thing. Malus evil person cultura by good ordering huius made bonus good. Cræsus i vocatur is called rich. Horatius Horace k salutatur is saluted Poet. Malo I had rather lte that thou fesse m divitem rich quam than n haberi accounted. cedo I go claudus lame. Petrus Peter o dormit flo securus secure. Tu thou p cubas lieſt down ſu having thy face upward. q Somnias thou drea vigilans waking. r Studeo ſtudy thou ſtans ſtand Non decet it doth not become ſ quenquam any t meiere to piſs u currentem running aut or x mandem eating. Loquor I ſpeak frequens often.

Taceo I hold my tongue multus much. Scribo I y epistolae letters rarissimus very seldom. Ne z ascas accustom not (thy self) a bibere to drink wine jejunos fasting.

The Genitive Case.

b Sum
c Pater
d Insipiens
e Dico
f Puto
g Extra
h Dementia
i Disco
k Detrahe

Hæc vestis this garment beſt is c patris my thers. b Eſt it is the property d inſipiens a fool c dicere to ſay non ſputaram I had thought.

b Eſt it is the point g extrema h dementia extreme madneſs i diſcere to learn k dediſci (things that are) to be unlearned. b Eſt it

uty *lorantis* of one praying *m cogitare* to think *i Orans*
 of *nihil* nothing *nisi* but *n caelestia* heavenly *m Cogitans*
 things. *n Caestis*

Hic codex this book *best* is *meus* mine. *Hac*
omnis this house *best* is *vestra* yours. *Non best*
 is not *meum* my property *mentiri* to lie. *best*
 is *nostrum* our part *non q inferre* not to offer
injuriam wrong. *best* it is *stium* thy duty
patri to suffer *u omnia* all things *juxta* alike. *x Ducor*
Probitas honesty *x ducitur* is reckoned *y pa vi*
 little worth. *Nobilitas* nobility *z penditur* as
 seemed a *maxime* very much worth. *Hic* this
 an *b alligat* chargeth *c se* himself *d furti vel*
 erto of theft. *e Admonuit* he advised me me
errati vel errato of (my) mistake. *g Damnatus*
 he is condemned *de h pecuniis i repetundis* of
 money unjustly taken. *h Pecunia*

k Satagit he hath enough to do *l suarum m re*
 of his own business. *Deus O God n miserere*
 ave mercy *o mei* on me. *l Sum*

Obliviscor I forget *p carminis* the song. *m Res*

Recordor I call to mind *q pueritiam* my child. *n Misereor*

ood. *Obliviscor* I forget *r lectionem* my lesson. *o Ego*

Memini I remember *s tui vel te* thee. *Memini* I *p Carmen*

ake mention *de ste* of thee. *Egea* or *indigeo* *q Pueritia*

have need *stui vel te* of thee. *Potior* I conquer *r Lectio*

urbis the city, *potior* I obtain *u voto* my de- *t Urbs*

re. *u Votum*

The Dative Case.

x Omnis
y Hic
z Sum

Non dormio I sleep not x omnibus to all
Habeo I have it y huic for this man, non
c tibi for thee.

Non z est I have not argentum money. Sc
know non z esse c tibi that thou hast not argen
money.

* Ego

Sum I am praesidio a safeguard c tibi to thee.
res this thing z est is voluptati a pleasure * mi
me.

a Pignus
b Vitium
c Tu
d Duco
e Loco

Do I give vestem (my) garment c tibi to
a pignori for a pawn. Verto I impute hoc
b vitio for a fault c tibi to thee. Tu thou d
judgest hoc this e laudi a commendation c ti
thee.

The Accusative Case.

f Facio
g Promptus
h Ludificor
i Vir
k Largior
l Pecunia
m Dormio
n Somnus
o Endymion
p Vita
q Pecunia
r Littera
s Qui
t Gladius
u Ego

Usu use f facit makes (men) g promptus re
Faemina women h ludificantur do befool i
men. k Largitur he freely bestoweth l pecu
money.

m Dormis thou sleepest n somnum the sleep o
mionis of Endymion. Gaudeo I rejoice gaudium a
Vivo I live p vitam a life. Rogo I ask c te thee q
cuniam money. Doceo I teach se thee r litteras let
f Quod which exhortor I exhort c te thee jamdi
now a great while. Exuo I put off t gladium
sword u me from me.

The Ablative Case.

F *Erit* he striketh *y eum* him *z gladio* with a sword. *Taceo* I hold my tongue *a metu* for fear.
E *Egit* he handled *c causam* the cause *d summa elo-*
quentia with exceeding great eloquence.
V *Vendidi* I sold (it) *f auro* for gold. *g Emptus sum*
am bought *h argento* for money. *i Quanti* for how
much *k mercatus es* hast thou bought *l hunc m equum*
this horse? *Certe* truly *n pluris* for more *quam* than
o velle I would.
P *Affluis* thou aboundest *q opibus* in wealth.
C *Cares* thou wantest *f virtute* virtue. *Expleo* I fill
thee *u fabulis* with tales. *x Spoliavit* he plundered
me *me bonis* *z omnibus* of all my goods. *a Oneras*
thou overchargest *b stomachum* thy stomach *c cibo*
with meat. *d Levabo* I will ease *e te* thee *f hoc g genere*
of this burden.
A *Acceptit* he received *i literas* a letter *d k Petro*
from Peter. *l Audiui* I heard *ex m nuncio* by the
messenger. *n Distat* he is distant *longe* a great way
o nobis from us. *p Eripui* I have delivered *e te* thee
q malis from evils. *r Subtraxit* he plucked *f cingu-*
lum (my) girdle *o mihi* from me. *p Eripuit* he took
vitam his life *u illi* from him.
P *Præfero* I prefer *f hunc* this man *x multis y gradibus*
by many degrees.
S *Superat* he is beyond *u illum* him *a paulo* *p in-*
teruallo a little space.

x Ferio
y Is
z Gladium
a Metus
b Ago
c Causa
d Supra
e Vendo
f Aurum
g Emo
h Argentum
i Quantus
k Mercor
l Hic
m Equus
n Falsus
o Volo
p Affluo
q Oper
r Careo
s Virius
t Tu
u Fabula
x Spolio
y Ego
z Omnis
a Onero
b Stomachus
c Cibus
d Levio
e Tu
f Hic
g Omnis
h Accipio
i Litera
k Petrus

l Audio m Nuncius n Disto o Ego p Eripio q Malus r Subtraho s Cingulum t Vna u Ille x Multus y Gradus z Supero a Pau' b Intervallum.

Rex
Venio
Hostis
Fugio
Ego
Dux
Vincō
Sum

c Rege the King d veniente coming e hostes
enemies f fugerant fled. g Me h duce I being
Captain i vinctes thou shalt overcome.

c Rege the King d veniente coming, id est that
dum whilst Rex the King d veniret came. g Me h
I being Captain, id est that is, s if ego I k f
shall be dux Captain.

Construction of Verbs Passives.

Legor
a Petor
Peto

Virgilius Virgil l legitur is read à k me of
Fama let fame m petatur be sought for tibi
thee. Lego I read Virgilium Virgil. Tu thou n p
mayest seek for famam fame.

Gerunds.

Scribo
Literæ
Consulo
Tu
Audio
Poeta
Viso
Eo
Faculor
Bello
Ambulo
Adipiscor
Gloria
Do
Sublevo
Ignosco
Consumo

Otiū leisure o scribendi of writing p tite
letters. Ad q consulendum to consult r
for thee. f Auditum to hear t Portas Poets.

Cupidus desirous u visendi to see. Certus resolu
x eundi to go. Peritus skilful y jaculandi of darting
Gnarus expert z bellandi in making war.

Sum I am defessus weary a ambulando with walking
Casar b adapius est hath got c gloriam glory d da
by giving, e sublevando by relieving, f ignoscendo
pardoning. g Consumunt they spend h hunc i tot
k diem this whole day in l apparando in getting read
m Deterrent they affright à n bibendo from drinking
ab o amando from loving. p Cogitat he thinketh

Hic i Totus k Dies l Apparo m Deterreo n Bibo o Amio p Cogito

q Ede

Edendo of eating. Ratio the manner r scribendi of writing f est is t conjuncta joyned cum u loquendo with speaking. Vereor I am afraid ut dies satis f sit that a day may not be enough x mihi for me ad agendum to do my busiens. Ad y capiendum to take z hostes the enemies. Ob (vel) propter a redimendum to redeem b captivos the prisoners. Inter c cenandum at supper while. Ante d damnandum before they be condemned. c Abeundum est f mihi I must go hence.

q Edo
r Scribo
f Sum
t Conjuncta
u Loquor
x Ego
y Capio
z Hostis
a Redimo
b Captivus
c Ceno
d Damno
e Ateo
f Ego

Supines.

EO I go g cubitum to lie down. h Amici friends i admissi being admitted spectatum to see, k reneatis can ye forbear l risum laughter ? m Facile easie n factu to be done, m facile easie offeri to be done. p Turpe dishonest q dictu to be spoken, q turpe dishonest r dici to be spoken.

g Cubo
h Amicus
i Admissus
k Teneo
l Risus
m Facilis
n Facio
o Fio
p Turpis
q Dico
r Dicor

Time.

Vigilas thou watchest t nocte in the night. u Dormis thou sleepest x luce in the day. Sexaginta y annos natus threescore years old. z Steris thou inorest a totam b hyemem all the winter.

Vigilo
t Nox
u Dormio
x Lux
y Annus
z Sterto
a Totus
b Hyems

Space and Place.

NE c discesseris depart thou not d pedem a foot e Disced binc hence.

d Pes

A Place.

Veni
Gallia
Italia
Urbs
Vrbs
Londinum
Studo
Oxonia
Procumb
Enutrio
Militia
Ostius
Domus
Bellum
Milito
Carthago
Nascor
Athena
Educor
Rur
Roma
Ego
Domus
Disco
Londinum
Proficiscor
Cambrigia
Ab eo
Revertor

Vivo I live in *Anglia* in England. e *Veni* I came
per *f Galliam* by France in *g Italiam* into Italy
Proficiscor I go a journey *ex h urbe* out of the city
i *Vixit* he lived *k Londini* at London. I *Studi*
he studied in *m Oxonia* at Oxford.

Bos the Ox *n procumbit* lieth o *humi* on the
ground. *p Enutritus est* he was brought up *q militans*
in warfare. *Vivitis* ye live *r otiosi* idle I *domi*
home *que* and *t belli* in war.

u Militavit he was a Soldier *x Carthagini* or Carthage
at Garthage. *y Natus est* he was born *z Athenis*
at Athens.

a Educatus est he was brought up *b ruri* or rure
the Countrey. *Eo* I go *c Roman* to Rome. *Con*
fero I betake *d me* my self *e domum* home. *Re*
vertor I betake me again *rur* into the Countrey. *f Dis*
cessit he departed *g Londino* from London. *h Pro*
fectus est he went a journey *g Londino* (*vel per Londi*
num) by London *i Cantabrigiam* to Cambridge
k Abiit he went *domo* from home. *l Reversus est* he
returned *b rure* from the Countrey.

Impersona's.

Sum
Aliquis
Tu
Omnis
Ager

Oportet there must *m esse* be *n aliquem* some body
Oportet d me I must. *Licet o tibi* thou mayest
Interest it concerneth *p omnium* all men *q agere*
d al recte rightly.

Refer

Desert it concerneth *r tua* thee *in*noſſe to have *r Tum*
own *t reipſum* thy ſelf. *ſ Noſco*
 Penitet it repenteth *u noſmet* us *d noſtri* of our *t Tuiffe*
res. *u Egomet*
 Adet it irketh *d me* me *x civitatis* of the city. *x Civitas*
 Pudet it aſhameth *d me* me *y negligentia* of my *y Negligentia*
 ligence. Miſeret it pitieth *me* me *o tui* for thee.
 Creſcit it begins to pity *d me* me *a illorum* of *a Ille*
b Parcor
c Sumptum
d Parca
e Pecunia
f Mulier
g Princeps
h Magnus
i Vis
k Poſita
l Sum
m Ignis
o Parcat
p pecunia money. Benefic it is done well
ultis to many *a g Principe* by the Prince.
 Certatur (*ab illis*) they ſtrive *h maxima* *i vi* with a
 y great force.
 k Poſita *leſt* ſhe is put *in m ignem* into the fire.
 tur they wept.

A Participle.

Ruiturus like to enjoy *n amicis* (his) friends. Con- *n Amicus*
 sulens consulting *o tibi* for thee. Diligendus to *o Tu*
 beloved, *ab omnibus* of all. Appetens greedy *p Omnis*
q Vinus
 Inodorus untaught. Innocens innocent.
 Amans loving, *amantior* more loving, *amantissimus*
 oſt loving.
 Homo a man *laudatus* laudable, Puer a boy *aman-*
 (id eſt) that is, *r amari dignus* worthy to be lo- *r Amor*
 d.
 Fugitans avoiding *litium* ſuits. Inotus unſkilful *ſ Lis*
 ila at ball. Cupientissimus moſt deſirous *o tui* of *ſ Pila*
 ce. Abundans abounding *u lactis* with milk. *u Lac*
 Exosus hating *x ſevitiam* cruelty. Peſſus weary *x Severia*
 y vream life. *y Vno*

The

The Adverb.

z *Lucrum*
a *Tempus*
b *Gens*
* *Venio*
c *Ille*
d *Cano*
e *Hic*
f *Surgo*
g *Cubo*
h *Laboro*
i *Urbs*
m *Prope*

Multum z *lucrum* much gain. Tunc a tempus that time. Ubique b *gentium* every where. * *Venit* he came obviam to meet c *illi* him. d he singeth *similiter* like e *huic* this man.

f *Surgendum* we must rise *tempore* in time. *bandam* we must go to bed *vesperi* in the evening. h *Laborandum* we must work *luci* by day.

m *Propius* nearer l *urbem* the City. m *Prope* very near *castra* the tents.

The Conjunction.

* *Sum*
n *Æqualis*
o *Studeo*
p *Roma*
q *Athenæ*
r *Frater*
s *Emo*
t *Fundus*
u *Nummus*
x *Plus*
y *Precor*
z *Docco*
a *Habeo*
b *Refero*
c *Tu*
d *Ego*

Xenophon, & and Plato m *fuere* have been n *æquales* equals. o *Studui* I have studied p *Roma* at Rome & and q *Athenæ* at Athens. r it is *meus liber* my book & and s *fratris* my brother's t *Emi* I bought t *fundum* a ground centum n *ummi* for an hundred pieces & and x *pluris* more.

Petrus Peter & and *Johannes* John y *precor* did pray & and z *docebat* did teach. Gratiat & both a *habetur* is given & and b *referetur* be given c *tibi* to thee à d *me* by me.

The Preposition.

e *Locus*
f *Parens*

Habeo I have e *te* thee e *loco* (i. e. in loco) f *parentis* of a parent. Exeo I go

mo the house. Pratero I pass by c te thee g Deum
salutatum unsaluted. Adeo I go to templum the h Insalutatum
arch.

The Interjection.

O Festus dies O the jovial day i hominis of a i Homo
man. Hei wo d mihi to me. * Invisam
Heu alas * invisam k stirpem the hated stock. Prob k Stirps
I sancte Jupiter holy Jupiter. Prob oh m fidem l Sanctus
faith n Deum of the Gods & and i hominum of a Dii m Fides

An

An INDEX or TABLE

of all the Words that are in the
Examples of the English Rules, shewing
what Parts of Speech they are, and
how they are Declined.

A

A

A From, Prep.

Ab From, Prep.

Abeo, is, iui, ire itum, to go away, V. N. 4. c.

Abundans, antis, c. 3. abounding, 3. c.

Accerso, is, fivi, scire, situm, to send for, V. A.

Accipio, is, cepi, cipere, ceptum, to take, V. A. 3.

Ad, to. Prep.

Adductus, a, um, moved, Part.

Adipiscor, eris vel ere, eptus sum vel fui, adipisci, to

V. D. 3. c.

Admiror, aris vel are, atus sum vel fui, ari, to wo

at, or admire, V. D. 1. c.

Admissus, a, um, admitted, Part.

Admoneo, es, ui, ere, itum, to admonish, V. A.

Equalis, le, c. 3. equal, N. Adj.

Affluo, is, xi, uere, xum, to overflow, V. N. 3. c.

Ager, agri, m. g. a field, N. S. 2. d.

Agitur, agebatur, actum est, it is done, V. Imperf.

Alienus, a, um, of another, N. Adj.

Alligo, as, avi, are, atum, to charge, V. A. 1. c.

Aliquis, qui, quid, some-body, N. Adj.

INDEX.

us, a, um, high, N. Adj. P.
ior, ius, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. C.
issimus, a, um, very high, N. Adj. S.
andus, a, um, to be loved, Part.
ans, tis, c. 3. loving, N. Adj. P.
antior, tius, c. 3. more loving, N. Adj. C.
antissimus, a, um, very loving, N. Adj. S.
ator, oris, m. g. a lover, N. S. 3. d.
ambo, a, o, Plur. both, N. Adj.
ambulo, as, avi, are, atum, to walk, V. N. 1. c.
amicus, ei, m. g. a friend, N. S. 2. d.
amare, as, avi, are, atum, to love, V. A. 1. c.
amor, oris, m. g. the love, N. S. 3. d.
anglia, a, f. g. England, N. S. P. 1. d.
anima, a, f. g. a soul, N. S. 1. d.
animus, mi, m. g. N. S. 2. d.
annus, ni, m. g. a year, N. S. 2. d.
ante, before, Prep.
parare, as, avi, are, atum, to prepare, V. A. 1. c.
pellor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be called, V. P. 1. c.
petens, tis, c. 3. desirous, N. Adj.
arbor, oris, f. g. a tree, N. S. 3. d.
arcus, cus, m. g. a bow, N. S. 4. d.
argentum, ti, n. g. silver, N. S. 2. d.
armatus, a, um, armed, Part.
ars, artis, f. g. skill, N. S. 3. d.
assuesco, scis, suevi & suctus sum vel fui, scere, suctum,
 to accustom, V. N. 3. c.
athene, arum, Plur. f. g. Athens, N. S. P. 1. d.
audire, is, iui, ire, itum, to hear, V. A. 4. c.
avis, is, f. g. a bird, N. S. 3. d.
auris, is, f. g. an ear, N. S. 3. d.
aurum, ri, n. g. gold, N. S. 2. d.
aut, or, Conjunct. Disjunctive.

Beatus,

I N D E X.

B

B

- B** *Beatus, a, um*, blessed, N. Adj.
Bellum, li, n. g. war, N. S. 2. d.
Bene, well, Adv. of quality.
Benefit, fiebat, factum est, &c. it is done well, V. irreg. N. P.
Bibo, is, bibi, ere, itum, to drink, V. N. 3. c.
Bonus, a, um, good, N. Adj. P.
Melior, us, c. 3. better, N. Adj. C.
Optimus, a, um, best, N. Adj. S.
Bos, bovis, c. 2. an ox, N. S. 3. d.
Britania, æ, f. g. Britain, N. S. p. 1. d.

C

C

- C** *Cæsar, aris*, m. g. Cesar, N. S. P. 3. d.
Calamus, mi, m. g. an arrow, N. S.
Calcar, aris, n. g. a spur, N. S. 3. d.
Cano, is, cecini, canere, tum, to sing, V. N. 3. c.
Cantabrigia, æ, f. g. Cambridge, N. S. P. 1. d.
Capio, is, cepi, capere, captum, to take, V. A. 3. c.
Captivus, vi, m. g. a prisoner, N. S. 2. d.
Carmen, inis, n. g. a song, N. S. 3. d.
Carco, es, ui & cassus sum, carere, cassum & carere to want, V. N. 2. c.
Carthago, inis, f. g. N. S. P. 3. d.
Castra, orum, n. g. pl. tents, N. S. 2. d.
Causa, æ, f. g. a cause, N. S. 1. d.
Cautus, a, um, N. Adj.
Centum, pl. c. 3. an hundred, N. Adj. indecl.
Cernor, eris vel ere, visus sum, cerni, to be seen, 3. c.
Certatur, abatur, atum est, &c. it is striven, V. Imperf. 1. c.
Certe, surely, Ad. of affirming.
Certus, a, um, sure, N. Adj.

Ces

I N D E X.

tor, oris, m. g. a sluggard, N. S. 3. d.
bi, m. g. food, N. S. 2. d.
ro, onis, m. g. Cicero, N. S. P. 3. d.
ulus, li, m. g. a girdle, N. S. 2. d.
as, atis, f. g. a City, N. S. 3. d.
idus, a, um, lame, N. Adj.
ex, icis, m. g. a book, N. S. 3. d.
estis, ste, c. 3. heavenly, N. Adj.
to, as, avi & atus sum, are, atum, to sup, V. N. I. c.
ito, as, avi, are, atum, to think, N. I. c.
endus, a, um, to be tilled, Part.
fero, fers, tuli, latum, to go, V. A. irr.
junctus, a, um, joyned, Part.
sulo, is, ui, lere, sultum, to consult, V. A. 3. c.
sulens, tis, c. 3. consulting, Part.
sumo, is, sumere, sumptum, to spend, V. A. 3. c.
ntentus, a, um, content, N. Adj.
ia, e, f. g. plenty, N. S. 1. d.
pus, oris, n. g. a body, N. S. 3. d.
assus, a, um, thick, N. Adj.
esus, si, m. g. Cresus, N. S. P. 2. d.
us, cruris, n. g. a thigh, N. S. 3. d.
bo, as, ui, are, itum, to lie down, V. N. 1. c.
jus, ja, jum, whose, Pron.
ultura, ra, f. g. ordering, N. S. 1. d.
upidus, a, um, desirous, N. Adj.
upientissimus, a, um, most desirous, N. Adj. S.
upio, is, iui, ere, itum, to desire, V. N.
urrens, tis, c. 3. running, Part.

D

D

D *Amno, as, avi, are, atum*, to condemn, V. A. 1. c.
Damnor, aris vel are, atus, sum, ari, to be condemn-
 ed, V. P. 2. c.
Decet, decebat, decuit, &c. it becometh, V. Imp. c.
Dedif-

INDEX.

- Dediscendus, a, um,* to be unlearned, Part.
Deductum, a, um, led, Part.
Defessus, a, um, weary, Part.
Dementia, e, f. g. madness, N. S. 1. d.
Deterrere, es, ui, ere, itum, to affright, V. A. 2.
Deus, dei, m. g. God, N. S. 2. d.
Dico, is, xi, ere, ctum, to say, V. A. 3. c.
Dicor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, dici, to be said, V.
Dies, diei, d. g. a day, N. S. 5. d.
Dignitas, atis, f. g. dignity, N. S. 3. d.
Dignus, a, um, worthy, N. Adj.
Dii, deorum, Pl. Gods, N. S. irr. 2. d.
Diligentia, a, f. g. diligence, N. S. 1. d.
Diligendus, a, um, to be beloved, Part.
Diluculo, early, by break of day, Adv. of Time.
Dix, itis, c. 3. rich, N. Adj. P.
Ditior, ius, c. 3. more rich, N. Adj. C.
Ditissimus, a, um, very rich, N. Adj. S.
Discedo, is, cessi, ere, cessum, to depart, V. N. 3.
Disco, is, didici, discere, to learn, V. N. 3. c.
Disso, as, stiti, are, stitum, to differ, V. N. 1. c.
Dives, itis, c. 2. rich, N. Adj.
Divitiæ, arum, f. g. riches, N. S. 1. d.
Do, das, dedi, dare, datum, to give, V. A. 1. c.
daris vel dare; datum, to be given, V. P. 1. c.
Doceo, es, ui, ere, doctum, to teach, V. A. 2. c.
Doctus, a, um, learned, N. Adj. P.
Doctior, ius, c. 3, more learned, N. Adj. C.
Doctissimus, a, um, most learned, N. Adj. S.
Dogma, atis, n. g. an opinion, N. S. 3. d.
Domus, mi vel mus, f. g. a house, N. S. 2. & 4.
Dormio, is, i-i, ire, itum, to sleep, V. N. 4. c.
Dubius, a, um, doubtful, N. Adj.
Duco, is, xi, ere, ctum, to lead, V. A. 3. c.
Ducor eris vel ere, ctus sum, duci, V. P. 3. c.
Dux, ducis, c. 2. a Captain, N. S. 3. d.

I N D E X.

E

E

Do, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse, esum vel esum,
 to eat, V. N. irr. 3. c.
utor, aris vel are, educatus sum, ari, to be brought up,
 V. P. 1. c.
eo, es, ui, ere, to need, V. N. 2. c.
o, mei, I Pron.
quens, tis, c. 3. eloquent, N. Adj. Pron.
quentior, ius, c. 3. more eloquent, N. Adj. C.
quentissimus, a, um, very eloquent, N. Adj. S.
quentia, e, f. g. eloquence, N. S. 1. d.
eo, is, mi, ere. emptum, to buy, V. A. 3. c.
er, eris vel ere, emptum sum, emi, to be bought, V. P.
 3. c.
ymion, onis, m. g. Endymion, N. S. P. 3. d.
im, for, Conjunct. Causal.
rior, iris vel ire, itus sum vel fui, iri, to be brought
 up, V. P. 4. c.
is, iui, ire, itum, to go, V. N. 4. c.
stola, e, f. g. a letter, N. S. 1. d.
um, qui, m. g. a horse, N. S. 2. d.
pio, is, ui, ere. reptum, to take away, V. A. 3. c.
atum, ti, n. g. a mistake, N. S. 2. d.
 and, Conjunct. Copul.
eo, is, iui, ire, itum, to go out, V. N. 4. c.
ortor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to exhort, V. D. 1. c.
istimo, as, aui, are, atum, to esteem, V. A. 1. c.
psus, a, um, hated, Part.
pers, tis, c. 3. void, N. Adj.
leo, es, eui, ere, etum, to fill, V. N. 2. c.
ra, without, Prep.
terior, ius, c. 3. more outerly, N. Adj. C.
remus, a, um, the utmost, N. Adj. S.
lo, is, ui, ere, utum, to put off, V. A. 3. c.

L

Fabula,

I N D E X.

F

F

- F** *Abula*, a, f. g. a tale, N. S. 1. d.
Facilis, le, c. 3. easie, N. Adj.
Facile, easily, Adv. of quality.
Facio, *is*, *feci*, *facere*, *factum*, to do, V. A. 3. c.
Facundia, a, f. g. eloquence, N. S. 1. d.
Fama, a, f. g. fame, N. S. 1. d.
Felix, *ich*, c. 3. happy, N. A. 3. d.
Femina, a, f. g. a woman, N. S. 1. d.
Fero, *is*, *percuti*, *percussus*, to strike, V. N. 3. c.
Ferum, ri, n. g. a sword, N. S. 2. d.
Festus, a, um, joyfull, N. Adj.
Fidens, *ti*, c. 3. bold, N. Adj.
Fides, *ei*, f. g. faith, N. S. 5. d.
Filius, *ii*, m. g. a son, N. S. 2. d.
Fio, *is*, *factus sum*, *fieri*, to be made or done, V. N.
Flebilis, le, c. 3. to be lamented, N. Adj.
Fleat, *is*, a, um, to be lamented, N. Adj.
Fletur, *flebatur*, *flatum est*, &c. V. Imperf. 2. c.
Formidabilis, le, c. 3. to be feared, N. Adj.
Formidandus, a, um, to be feared, N. Adj.
Frango, *is*, *fregi*, *frangere*, *fractum*, to break, V.
Frater, *eri*, n. g. a brother, N. S. 3. d.
Frequens, *ti*, c. 3. often, N. Adj.
Frigidus, a, um, cold, N. Adj.
Fruitus, a, um, to enjoy, Part. 3. c.
Fugio, *is*, *gi*, *ere*, *itum*, to avoid, V. N. 3. c.
Fugitans, *is*, c. 3. avoiding, Part.
Fundus, *di*, m. g. ground, N. S. 2. d.
Furtum, *ti*, n. g. theft, N. S. 2. d.

G

G

- G** *Allia*, a, f. g. France, N. S. 1. d.
Gaudet, *es*, *gaussus sum*, *ere*, *ere* joyce, V. N.

INDEX.

Gaudium, *ii*, n. g. joy, N. S. 2. d.
Gens, *is*, f. g. a nation, N. S. 3. d.
Glacies, *ei*, f. g. ice, N. S. 5. d.
Gladus, *ii*, m. g. a sword, N. S. 2. d.
Gloria, *a*, f. g. glory, N. S. 1. d.
Gravus, *a*, *um*, skilful, N. Adj.
Gradus, *us*, m. g. a step, N. S. 4. d.
Gratia, *a*, f. g. grace, N. S. 1. d.

H

H

Habeo, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to have, V. A. 2. c.
Habeor, *eris* vel *ere*, *eri*, to be had, V. P. 2. c.
Hector, *oris*, m. g. Hector, N. S. 3. d.
Hei, *wo*, Interj. of cursing.
Herm, *is*, m. g. a Master, N. S. 2. d.
Heu, *alas*, Interj. of sorrow.
Hic, *hec*, *hoc*, this, Pron.
Hinc, hence, Adv. of place.
Homo, *inis*, c. 2. a man, N. S. 3. d.
Horatius, *ii*, m. g. Horace, N. S. P. 2. d.
Hostis, *is*, c. 2. m. g. an enemy, N. S. 3. d.
Injussmodi, invar. c. 3. of like sort.
Inimicus, *mi*, f. g. the ground, N. S. 2. d.
Hiems, *emis*, f. g. the winter, N. S. 2. d.

I

I

Aculeum, *li*, n. g. a dart, N. S. 2. d.
Faculo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to dart, V. N. 1. c.
Amadum, long since, Adv. of Time.
Joneus, *a*, *um*, fit, N. Adj.
Jejunus, *a*, *um*, fasting, N. Adj.
Ignarus, *a*, *um*, ignorant, N. Adj.
Ignis, *is*, m. g. fire, N. S. 3. d.
Indulgeo, *is*, *novi*, *noscare*, *notum*, to pardon, V. A. 3. c.
Idem, *illa*, *illud*, that, Pron.

L 2

Image,

INDEX.

- Imago, inis, f. g.* an image, N. S. 3. d.
Impedio, ō, iui, ire, itum, to hinder, V. A. 4. c.
Imperator, oris, m. g. an Emperor, N. S. 3. d.
Imperium, ii, n. g. the rule, N. S. 2. d.
In, in, Prep.
Inanis, e, c. 3. void, N. Adj.
Incedo, ō, ere, cessum, to go, V. A. 3. c.
Incertus, a, um, uncertain, N. Adj.
Incipio, ō, cepi, ere, ceptum, to begin, V. A. 3. c.
Indigeo, es, ui, ere, to need, V. N. 2. c.
Indoctus, a, um, untaught, N. Adj.
Indoles, ō, f. g. towardness, N. S. 3. d.
Infero, fers, ūli, ferre, latum, to bring in, V. A. 3. c.
Ingenium, ii, n. g. wit, N. S. 2. d.
Ingredior, eris vel ere, gressus sum, gredi, to enter, V. D. 3. c.
Inimicus, ci, m. g. an enemy, N. S. 2. d.
Injuria, a, f. g. an injury, N. S. 1. d.
Innocens, ō, c. 3. innocent, N. Adj.
Inops, opis, c. 3. poor, N. Adj.
Inspiciens, ō, c. 3. foolish, N. Adj.
Insalutatus, a, um, unsaluted, Part.
Integer, gra, grum, upright, N. Adj.
Inter, between, Prep.
Interest, erat, fuit, &c. it concerneth, V. Imp.
Intervallum, li, n. g. a space, N. S. 2. d.
Inuisus, a, um, hated, Part.
Iohannes, nis, n. g. John, N. S. Pr. 3. d.
Ira, a, f. g. anger, N. S. 1. d.
Is, ea, id, that, Pron.
Italia, a, f. g. Italy, N. S. Pr. 1. d.
Iubeo, es, iussi, bere, iussum, to bid, V. A. 2. c.
Iuundus, a, um, pleasant, N. Adj.
Iudicium, ii, n. g. judgment, N. S. 2. d.
Iulius, ō, m. g. Julius, N. S. Pr. 2. d.
Iuxta, alike, Adv.

I N D E X.

L

L

Abor, oris, m. g. labour, N. S. 3. d.
Laboro, as, avi, are, atum, to labour, V. A. 1. c.
Lactis, n. g. milk, N. S. 3. d.
Largior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri, to bestow, V. A. 4. c.
Latus, a, um, broad, N. Adj.
Laudatus, a, um, praised, Part.
Laudor, aris vel are, laudatus sum, ari, to be praised
 V. P. 1. c.
Laudis, f. g. praise, N. S. 3. d.
Lectio, onis, f. g. a Lesson, N. S. 3. d.
Lego, is, legi, legere, lectum, to read, V. A. 3. c.
Lector, eris vel ere, lectus sum, legi, to be read, V. P. 3. c.
Levo, as, avi, are, atum, to ease, V. A. 1. c.
Liber, bri, m. g. a book, N. S. 2. d.
Licet, erat, licuit, &c. it is lawful, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Litis, f. g. strife, N. S. 3. d.
Littera, a, f. g. a letter, N. S. 1. d.
Littera, arum, f. g. an Epistle, N. S. 1. d.
Litterarius, a, um, belonging to letters, N. Adj.
Locus, ci, m. g. a place, N. S. 2. d.
Londinum, ni, n. g. London, N. S. 2. d.
Locus, far, Adv. of place.
Liquor, eris vel ere, quutus sum, qui, to speak, V. D. 3. c.
Luci, by day, Adv. of time.
Lucrum, cri, n. g. gain, N. S. 1. d.
Ludifcor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to mock, V. D. 1. c.
Ludus, di, m. g. play, N. S. 2. d.
Ludus literarius, a school, N. S. & Adj. 2. d.
Lutetia, a, f. g. Paris, N. S. 1. d.
Lux, cis, f. g. light, N. S. 3. d.

M

M

Magister, stri, n. g. a Master, N. S. 2. d.
Magnus, a, um, great, N. A. 1. p.

L 3

Major,

I N D E X.

- Major, jus, c. 3.* greater, N. Adj. C.
Maximus, a, um, the greatest, N. Adj. S.
Malus, a, um, bad, N. Adj. P.
Pejor, us, worse, N. Adj. C.
Pessimus, a, um, the worst, N. Adj. S.
Malum, li, n. g. evil, N. Adj. put Substantively.
Malo, vis, lui, malle, to be more willing, V. irr.
Mandens, tis, c. 3. eating, Part.
Maurus, ri, a Moor. N. S. P. 2. d.
Meio, is, minxi, meiere, mictum, to piss, V. A. 3.
Melius, better, Adv. of quality.
Memini, isti, it, to remember, &c. V. defective.
Memor, oris, c. 3. mindful, N. Adj.
Mens, tis, f. g. a mind, N. S. 3. d.
Mentior, iri vel ire, itus sum, iri, to lie, V. D.
Mercor, ari vel are, atus sum, ari, to buy, V. D.
Metus, us, m. g. fear, N. S. 4. d.
Meus, a, um, my, Pron.
Militia, a, f. g. warfare, N. S. 1. d.
Milito, as, avi, are, atum, to go to war, V. N.
Mina, a, f. g. a pound, N. S. 1. d.
Minus, less. Adv. of quality.
Miser, a, um, wretched, N. Adj.
Misereror, eri vel ere, ertus sum, eri, to have
V. D. 2. c.
Miseret, miserebat, misertum est vel miseritum,
pitieth, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Miserefcit, miserefcibat, misertum est vel miseritum
&c. it beginneth to pity, V. Imperf. 3. c.
Mollis, e, c. 3. soft, N. Adj. P.
Mollior, ius, c. 3. softer, N. Adj. C.
Mollissimus, a, um, softest, N. Adj. S.
Multum, ti, n. g. much, N. Adj. put Substantive.
Multum, much, Adv. of quantity.
Multus, a, um, much, N. Adj.
Mula, a, a mule, N. S. 1. d.

I N D E X.

N

N

N *Arro, as, aui, are, arum*, to tell, V. A. 1. c.
Nascor, eris vel ere, natus sum; nasci, to be born, V. D. 3. c.
natum, a, um, born, Part.
natus, by birth, Abl. *ab hoc natu*, Monopt.
et, lest, Conjunct. caus.
neque, neither, Conjunct. Copul.
negligentia, a, f. g., negligence, N. S. 1. d.
negligo, is, lexi, ligere, lectum, to neglect, V. A. 3. c.
negotium, tii, n. g. business, N. S. 2. d.
nemo Gen. *caret*, Dat. *nemini*, &c. c. 2. no body, N. S. 3. d.
nil, indecl. n. g. nothing, N. S.
nisi, except, Conjunct.
nobilitas, aris, f. g., nobleness, N. S. 3. d.
nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling, V. irr.
non, not, Adv. of denying.
non dum, not yet, Adv. of time.
nonnullus, a, um, some, N. Adj.
nosco, scis, novi, noscere, notum, to know, V. A. 3. c.
oster, stra, strum, ours, Pron.
nox, noctis, f. g. night, N. S. 3. d.
nullus, a, um, none, N. Adj.
nummus, mi, m. g. money, N. S. 2. d.
nunc, now, Adv. of time.
uncius, ii, a messenger, N. S. 2. d.
unquam, never, Adv. of time.

O *B*, for, Prep.
Oblatus, a, um, offered, Part.
obliviscor, eris vel ere, itu sum, sci, to forget, V. D. 3. c.
obuiam, on the way, Adv.

I N D E X.

Occido, is, cidi, ere, cisum, to kill, V. A. 3. c.
Omnis, e, c. 3. all, N. Adj.
Onero, as, avi, are, atum, to load, V. A. 1. c.
Onus, eris, n. g. a burden, N. S. 3. d.
Opes, um, f. g. wealth, N. S. 3. d.
Oportet, oportebat, &c. it behoveth, V. Imp. 2. c.
Opus, eris, n. g. a work, N. S. 3. d.
Opus, n. g. need, N. S. indecl.
Orans, tis, c. 3. praying, Part.
Orator, oris, m. g. an Orator, N. S. 3. d.
Otiosus, a, um, idle, N. Adj.
Otium, tui, m. g. idleness, N. S. 2. d.
Oxonia, æ, f. g. Oxford, N. S. P. 1. d.

P

P

P*Arco, is, peperci & parci, ere*, to spare, V. N. 3. c.
Parcitur, ebatur, it is spared, V. Imper. 3. c.
Parens, tis, c. 2. a father or mother, N. S. 3. d.
Parisi, orum, m. g. Paris, N. S. Pl. 2. d.
Pars, partis, f. g. a part, N. S. 3. d.
Parvus, a, um, little, N. Adj.
Passer, eris, m. g. a sparrow, N. S. 3. d.
Pater, tris, m. g. a father, N. S. 3. d.
Pati, teris vel tere, passus sum, pati, to suffer, V. D. 3. c.
Paucus, a, um, few, N. Adj.
Paulus, a, um, little, N. Adj.
Pax, pacis, f. g. peace, N. S. 3. d.
Pectus, oris, n. g. the breast, N. S. 3. d.
Pecunia, æ, f. g. money, N. S. 1. d.
Pendor, eris vel ero, pensus sum, pendi, to be esteemed
V. P. 3. c.
Percutio, is, cussi, cutere, cussam, to strike, V. A. 3. c.
Periclitari, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be in jeopardy
V. D. 1. c.
Periculum, li, n. g. danger, N. S. 2. d.

Peri

INDEX.

Peritus, a, um, expert, N. Adj.

Pertæsus, a, um, weary, Part.

Pes, pedis, m. g. a foot, N. S. 3. d.

Peto, is, iui, ire, itum, to desire, V. A. 3. c.

Petor, eris vel ere, itus sum, peti, to be desired, V. P. 3. c.

Petrus, tri, m. g. Peter, N. S. 3. d.

Pignus, oris, n. g. a pledge, N. S. 3. d.

Pila, æ, f. g. a ball, N. S. 1. d.

Placeo, es, ui, ere, itum, to please, V. A. 2. c.

Plato, onis, m. g. Plato, N. S. 3. d.

Plenus, a, um, full, N. Adj.

Pœnitent, ebat, &c. it repenteth, V. Imp. 2. c.

Pœta, æ, m. g. a Poet, N. S. 1. d.

Pollex, icis, m. g. an inch, N. S. 3. d.

Positus, a, um, placed, Part.

Potsum, potes, potui, posse, to may or can, V. Imp.

Potior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri, to enjoy, V. D. 1. c.

Poto, as, avi & potus sum, are, atum, to drink, V. N. 1. c.

Præceptor, oris, m. g. a master, N. S. 3. d.

Præfero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to prefer, V. Irr.

Præsidium, ii, n. g. a safeguard, N. S. 2. d.

Prætereo, is, iui, ire, itum, to pass by, V. N. 4. c.

Præteritus, a, um, passed by, Part.

Preco, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to pray, V. D. 1. c.

Pridem, long ago, Adv.

Prior, us, c. 3. the former, N. Adj. C.

Primus, i, um, the first, N. Adj. S.

Primum, first, Adv.

Princeps, cipis, c. 2. a Prince, N. S. 3. d.

Probitas, atis, f. g. honesty, N. S. 3. d.

Procedo, is, cessi, cedere, cessum, to go on, V. N. 3. c.

Procumbo, is, cubui, cumbere, cubitum, to lie down, V. N.

3. c.

Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, factus sum, ſci, V. D. 3. c.

Promptus, a, um, ready, N. Adj.

Prope near, Prep. P.

Propius,

I N D E X.

Propius, nearer, Adj. C.
Proxime, next, Adv. S.
Proprius, a, um, proper, N. Adj.
Propter, for, Prep.
Pudet, ebat, &c. it ashamed, V. Imperf.
Puer, eri, m. g. a boy, N. S. 2. d.
Pueritia, e, f. g. childhood.
Purus, a, um, pure, N. Adj.
Puto, as, avi, are, atum, to think, V. A. 1. c.

Q

Q

Q*ualis*, le, c. 3. what like, N. Adj.
Quantus, a, um, how great, N. Adj.
Quam, as, Adv. of Comparison.
Que, and, Conjunct.
Qui, que, quod, which, Pron.
Quidam, quaedam, quoddam, some one, Pron.
Quis, qua, quid, who, Pron.
Quisquam, quexquam, quicquam, any one, Pron.
Quod, that, Conjunct.
Quoque, also, Conjunct.

R

R

R*arus*, a, um, seldom, N. Adj. P.
Rarior, ius, c. 3. more seldom, N. Adj. C.
Rarissimus, a, um, very seldom, N. Adj. S.
Recipio, is, cepi, cipere, ceptum, to receive, V. A. 3. c.
Recordor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to call to mind,
V. D. 1. c.
Redimo, is, emi, imere, emtum, to redeem, V. A. 3. c.
Redintegratio, onis, f. g. a renewing, N. S. 3. d.
Referor, ferri vel ferre, latus sum, ferri, to be brought
back, V. P. irr.
Refert, ferebat, tulit, &c. it mattereth, V. Imp. irr.
Regina,

I N D E X.

Regina, æ, f. g. a Queen, N. S. 1. d.
Repetundarum, is, bribery, N. S. 1. d. Dipt.
Res, rei, f. g. a thing, N. S. 5. d.
Respuo, is, ui, ere, utum, to refuse, V. N. 3. c.
Reus, a, um, accused, N. Adj.
Revertor, eris, vel ere, versus sum, verti, to return,
 V. P. 3. c.
Rex, regis. m. g, a King, N. S. 3. d.
Risus, us, m. g. laughter, N. S. 4. d.
Robur, oris, n. g. an oak, N. S. 3. d.
Rogo, as, avi, are, atum, to ask, V. A. 1. c.
Roma, æ, f. g. Rome, N. S. P. 1. d.
Romanus, a, um, Roman, N. Adj.
Rus, ruris, n. g. the countrey, N. S. 3. d.

S

S

S*æpe,* often, Adv. of time.
Sevitia, æ, f. g. cruelty, N. S. 1. d.
Saluber, bris, bre, c. 3. wholesom, N. Adj. P.
Saluberior, us, c. 3. more wholesom, N. Adj. C.
Saluberrimus, a, um, very wholesom, N. Adj. S.
Salutor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be saluted, V. P. 1. c.
Sanctus, a, um, holy, N. Adj.
Sapio, is, ui & iui, ere, pitum, to be wise, V. N. 3. c.
Satago, is, egi, agere, actum, to be busie, V. N. 3. c.
Satis, enough, Adv. of quality.
Scribo, is, psi, ere, ptum, to write, V. A. 3. c.
Scelus, eris, n. g. wickedness, N. S. 3. d.
Scio, is scivi, scire, scitum, to know, V. A. 4. c.
Securus, a, um, carelets, N. Adj.
Sed, but, Conjunct.
Sententia, æ, f. g. a saying, N. S. 1. d.
Sentio, is, si, ire, sum, to perceive, V. A. 4. c.
Sexaginta, c. 3. threescore, N. Adj. inv. pl.
Sinister, stra, strum, the left, N. Adj.

Simi-

I N D E X.

Similis, *le*, c. 3. like, N. Adj.
Similiter, like, Adv. of quality.
Somnio, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to dream, V. N. 1. c.
Somnus, *ni*, m. g. sleep, N. S. 2. d.
Sordidus, *a*, *um*, base, N. Adj. P.
Sordidior, *ius*, more base, N. Adj. C.
Sordidissimus, *a*, *um*, most base, N. Adj. S.
Specto, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to behold, V. A. 1. c.
Spolio, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to plunder, V. A. 1. c.
Statuo, *is*, *ui*, *ere*, *utum*, to appoint, V. A. 3. c.
Stans, *is*, c. 3. standing, Part.
Sterto, *is*, *ui*, *ere*, to snort, V. A. 2. c.
Stomachus, *chi*, m. g. the stomach, N. S. 1. d.
Stirps, *pis*, *t*, g. a stock, N. S. 3. d.
Studeo, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to study, V. N. 2. c.
Studetur, *ebatur*, *itum est*, &c. V. Imperf.
Studium, *ii*, n. g. study, N. S. 2. d.
Stultus, *a*, *um*, foolish, N. Adj. S.
Sublevo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to help, V. A. 1. c.
Subtraho, *is*, *traxi*, *ere*, *tractum*, to withdraw, V. A. 3. c.
Sui, *sibi*, of himself, Pron.
Sum, *es*, *fui*, *esse*, to be, V. N. irr.
Supero, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to overcome, V. A. 1. c.
Supersum, *es*, *fui*, *esse*, to be over and above, V. N. irr.
Supinus, *a*, *um*, careless, N. Adj.
Supplex, *plicis*, c. 3. suppliant, N. Adj.
Supra, above, Prep.
Superior, *ius*, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. C.
Supremus, *a*, *um*, vel *summus* *a*, *um*, the highest, N. Adj. S.
Surgo, *is*, *rexigere*, *rectum*, to rise, V. N. 3. c.
Sus, *a*, *um*, *hi*, Pron.

T

T

T *Acco*, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to hold ones peace, V. N. 2. c.
Tedet, *debat*, &c. it irketh, V. Imperf.

Tali,

I N D E X.

Talis, le, c. 3. such, N. Adj.
Tantus, a, um, so great, N. Adj.
Templum, pli, n. g. the Temple, N. S. 2. d.
Tempori, in time, Adv.
Tempus, ori, n. g. time, N. S. 3. d.
Teneo, es, ui, ere, tentum, to hold, V. A. 2. c.
Thymus, mi, m. g. thyme, N. S. 2. d.
Totus, a, um, whole, N. Adj.
Tres, tria, c. 3. pl. three, Adj.
Tu, tui, thou, Pron.
Tuipse, tuiipsum, thou thy self, Pron.
Tunc, then, Adv.
Turris, is, f. g. a Tower, N. S. 3. d.
Turpis, e, c. 3. filthy, Adj.
Tutus, a, um, safe, N. Adj.
Tuus, a, um, thine, Pron.

V

V

V *Vacuus, a, um,* void, N. Adj.
Valéo, es, ui, ere, to be able. V. N. 2. c.
Ubique, every where. Adv.
Vendo, is, didi, ere, to sell, V. A. 3. c.
Venio, is, veni, tum, to come, V. N. 4. c.
Vereor, eris vel ere, veritus sum, vereri, to be afraid;
 V. D. 2. c.
Verto, is, ti, ere, versum, to turn, V. A. 3. c.
Vesperí, in the evening, Adv.
Vester, stra, strum, yours, Pron.
Vestis, is, f. g. a garment, N. S. 3. d.
Vicinus, ni, a neighbour, N. S. 2. d.
Vidéo, es, di, ere, visum, to see, V. A. 2. c.
Vigilo, as, avi, are, atum, to watch, V. N. 1. c.
Vigilans, tis, c. 3. watching, Part.
Viginti, c. 3. pl. twenty. N. indecl.
Vinum, ni, n. g. wine, N. S. 2.

Vinto,

I N D E X.

Vinco, cū, vici, vincere, victum, to overcome, V. A. c. 3.

Vir, viri, m. g. a man, N. S. 2. d.

Virgilius, ii, m. g. Virgil, N. S. P. 2. d.

Virtus, uti, f. g. virtue, N. S. 3. d.

Vis, vis, f. g. force, N. S. 3. d.

Viso, is, si, sere, sum, to visit, V. N. 3. c.

Vita, æ, life, N. S. 1. d.

Vitium, tii, n. g. vice, N. S. 2. d.

Vivo, is, xi, ere, sum, to live, V. N. 3. c.

Unus, a, um, one, N. Adj.

Vocor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be called, V. P. 1. c.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, to will, V. N. 3. c. irr.

Voluptas, atis, f. g. pleasure, N. S. 3. d.

Votum, ti, n. g. a desire, N. S. 2. d.

Urbs, bis, f. g. a city, N. S. 3. d.

Ufus, us, m. g. use, N. S. 4. d.

Ut, that, Conjunct.

Uter, tra, trum, whether, N. Adj.

Utilis, le, c. 3. profitable, N. Adj.

Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum, uti, to use, V. D. 3. c.

Utrum, whether, Adv.

X

X

X *Enophon, is*, m. g. Xenophon, N. S. 3. d.

F I N I S

Hool's Accidence and Terminations.